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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1340

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES

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INTERNATIONAL

ZIMYANIN ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 1-3

[Speech by M. V. Zimyanin on the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the collective of the Dneprovskaya Hydroelectrical Station on 7 October; place not specified]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the collective of the Dneprovskaya GES [Hydroelectric Power Station] and representatives of the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and work collectives in the Dnepr area was held yesterday, 6 October. It was devoted to the 50th anniversary of the day that the station was put into operation and to the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the GES collective which it earned for the production successes it had achieved and those in connection with the completion of the commissioning of the capacities of the second phase of the power station.

On the presidium was M. V. Zimyanin, a CPSU Central Committee secretary; A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; N. F. Nikolayev, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; M. N. Vsevolozhskiy, first secretary of the Zaporozhye party obkom; A. I. Vol'skiy, first deputy head of the Machine Building Department of the CPSU Central Committee; F. V. Sapozhnikov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification; N. I. Moskal'kov, chairman of the Zaporozhye oblispolkom; bureau members of the party obkom and gorkom; ispolkom members of the oblast and city councils of peoples deputies; veterans of the construction and reconstruction of Dneproges; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations; progressive workers and innovators in industrial and agricultural production; and guests of the Dneproges workers.

S. I. Tupikov, secretary of the Dneproges party bureau, opened the gala meeting.

The participants in the meeting elected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, who was warmly greeted by the participants, addressed the meeting.

The Soviet people must solve the tasks of communist construction under complicated international conditions. Due to the fault of imperialist reaction, especially U. S. imperialism, the international situation has been seriously aggravated. The present U. S. administration represents extremely reactionary and aggressive circles which intend to organize a "crusade" against socialism and against all the forces of freedom and progress. These gentlemen have posed as their goal the achieving of military strategic superiority over the USSR and are throwing hundreds of billions of dollars into a frantic arms race. Washington would like to dictate its will to all the world, trampling upon the elementary norms of relations between states. The reactionary regimes, which are being supported by the United States, are increasing their repression against their own people and are insolently encroaching upon the freedom and independence of other states.

World public opinion is angrily condemning Israel's marauding aggression against Lebanon, which is being carried out by them under the protection of the U. S. administration, and the mass killings of the peaceful inhabitants -- Lebanese and Palestinians -- by the Israeli invaders. These crimes are equalled only by the evil deeds of Hitler's fascism. Imperialism is also spreading tension and hotbeds of military conflicts to other areas of the world.

The wisdom, peacefulness and humanism of the Leninist foreign policy, which our motherland and the fraternal socialist countries invariably follow are being demonstrated especially clearly in the international situation which has taken shape. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Baku: "Comrades, you know that the Soviet Union has been trying for many years -- even decades -- to achieve a relaxation in international tensions. For us, relaxation is a very broad concept. First of all, it is the common attitude of the states and their leaders not for military preparations and hostility toward other states but toward peaceful coexistence with them. It is the normal intercourse between countries and between peoples, voluntary observance of the norms of international law, respect for the sovereignty of each country, and non-interference in each other's affairs. Finally, it is the constant striving through practical deeds to promote the bridling of the arms race, which is sweeping over the world, and the striving to strengthen security based on the gradual deepening of mutual trust on just and mutual bases.

"This is the way that we understand relaxation and we are striving for this relaxation. We are actually talking about insuring a peaceful future for humanity".

By giving a decisive rebuff to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism, the CPSU is following and will steadfastly follow from now on the policy, which was developed during the 26th Congress for insuring durable peace and international security. This policy is completely responsive to the highest interest of the Soviet people and all humanity. In amplifying and developing the Peace Program for the Eighties, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has recently put forward new constructive proposals which are directed at lessening international tensions, bridling the arms race, and averting the threat of a world war.

The Soviet Union has adopted for itself an obligation of historic importance-- not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, has come out in favor of a complete

ban on nuclear tests, and has proposed a program for a general and just peaceful settlement in the Near East and suggestions for normalizing relations with China. These and other peace-loving initiatives by the Soviet Union, including those proposed during the present session of the UN General Assembly, again confirm the fact that our party and the Soviet people are moving in the vanguard of all the peace-loving and progressive forces of humanity.

The universal historical successes of the Soviet people in constructing communism and in the struggle to strengthen the positions of world socialism and for a durable peace have been achieved under the wise leadership of Lenin's great party. Our people see in the Communist Party the spokesman of their vital aspirations, they infinitely believe in it, and they unanimously approve and support its domestic and foreign policy.

The Soviet people express their deep respect, love and gratitude to the faithful continuer of great Leninist deeds, to the outstanding political and state figure of today, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, for his gigantic and fruitful activity for the prosperity and happiness of the Soviet people, for his tireless creative development of Marxism-Leninism, and for his selfless struggle for the cause of peace and communism.

Under the tried and tested leadership of our native party and its Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Soviet people are firmly and confidently moving along the path of October, the path of creating communism.

8802
CSO: 1800/99

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET BLOC PEACE MOVEMENT MEETS IN KIEV

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Oct 82 pp 1-3

[Article from RATAU [Ukrainian Radio and Telegraph Agency] "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War--Meeting in Kiev of Representatives of Peace Advocates' Organizations of Socialist Countries, Dedicated to the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR; author not indicated]

[Excerpts] (RATAU)--A meeting of peace advocates in the Ukrainian capital has been full of concern for preserving peace, readiness to carry on the tireless struggle against nuclear war side by side with everyone who shares the path of life on this earth. The meeting opened on 11 October in the film-lecture hall of the Kiev Affiliate Central Museum of V. I. Lenin. Representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Kampuchea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia are participating in the meeting.

A. T. Gonchar, president of the Ukrainian Republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, writer, and laureate of the Lenin Prize, gave the introductory remarks to open the meeting.

"The 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR," he noted, "is a holiday not only for the Soviet people. This is a prominent event of worldwide historical significance, evidence of the unfading achievements of socialism, the triumph of Leninist, truly humanistic, ideas. All these years we have reinforced the friendship between the peoples of our country, the brotherly, creative friendship which has withstood all the tests and led us to the epochal Day of Victory. The victory of the spring of 1945 that shone over all of mankind confirmed the new, unseen before then, cooperation of the socialist countries--the citadel of peace and progress toward which the minds and hopes of all honest people of the planet are directed.

We, the champions of peace, feel sharply the current tension of international life; we feel the alarm of humanity. Along with everyone who is not indifferent, we deeply realize our responsibility for the future and we are sure that the fate of tomorrow depends to a significant degree on our solidarity, on the united actions of the champions of peace of the socialist countries, coordinated with the actions of peace-loving forces of the entire planet.

We value our socialist cooperation; since this is a cooperation of internationalists, it is a constructive, mutually animating force; it is a unity and friendship that have been formed in the interest of all of us and of all of working humanity, yearning for peace.

Whoever is objective realizes that it is thanks to the strength and international authority of the socialist countries, and thanks to the peace-loving efforts of our great cooperation among the peoples of Europe, that we now have the longest period of peace in this century.

Peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and countries of socialist cooperation, united action of our states in the international arena directed toward thwarting the nuclear threat, the consistency of the Leninist course toward strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples--these are the highest display of humanism in the current epoch.

The Soviet Union received the recognition and support of the peace-loving community of the entire world for its announcement that it would not use nuclear weapons against countries that refuse to produce or use nuclear arms. In particular, people are hailing the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is an example worthy enough to be followed."

G. A. Zhukov, president of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and Hero of Socialist Labor, presented a speech on "The Historical Mission of Socialism in the Struggle for Peace and Disarmament and Against the Threat of Nuclear War". He emphasized that the 60th Anniversary of the Soviet Union is considered everywhere to be an event of worldwide importance, since the emergence and development of the multi-national socialist state is inseparably, organically tied to the tireless struggle for peace and against war.

In his talk, he characterized in detail the most important foreign policy actions of the Soviet state undertaken in the post-war period, the contribution of our country in easing international tension, the efforts of the Soviet people in putting into practice the Program of Peace for the 1980s developed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The president of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace emphasized that recently, in response to the increasing aggressiveness of imperialism, anti-war demonstrations throughout the entire world have been activated, especially in Western Europe, Japan, and the U.S. Soviet advocates of peace support and share the noble goals and tasks of these mass movements. They are always ready for cooperation and a dialogue with any forces that demonstrate in defense of peace and against a new war, regardless of ideological, philosophical, religious, or other differences.

It was noted that the political agents of imperialism, and the U.S. president, Reagan, are stirring up feverish activity to split up the mass movement against war; they are trying to form all kinds of organizations that will demonstrate under the stolen flag of the struggle for peace, but at the same time slander the USSR and socialist cooperation.

G. A. Zhukov said in conclusion that "The new situation taking form on the field of the struggle for peace forces us all to make even greater efforts to expand the front of the struggle against war. The Prague Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War set for next year is destined to play an important role in this process.

Celebrating with our friends the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the Soviet advocates of peace and all Soviet people are fully committed to uphold peace and not to allow war to be unleashed."

9967

CSO: 1800/112

NATIONAL

DEMICHÉV DISCUSSES TASKS SET TO RAISE ART, CULTURE STANDARDS

PM081541 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed Report: "One With the People"]

[Excerpts] As has already been reported in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, a conference of union republic ministers of culture has been held in Moscow to discuss the tasks facing organs and establishments in the sphere of culture and the arts with regard to the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary and Artistic Journals' Creative Contact With the Practice of Communist Building" and "On Improving Museums' Ideological Education Work," and the preparations for celebrating the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Opening the conference P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, stressed that the main directions of the whole of the cultural sphere's work are currently determined by the 26th Party Congress outlines, key decisions arrived at and adopted by the CPSU Central Committee since the congress, the documents of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, the USSR food program and CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological matters. We must, P. N. Demichev said, analyze the main results of the work of organs in the sphere of culture and the arts and examine how workers in the sphere of culture and the arts are getting on in their preparations for the celebration of those two glorious dates in our country's history--the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.
[passage omitted]

An important speech was delivered at the conference by P. N. Demichev.

The course of the conference, he said, bears witness to the fact that cultural and artistic establishments are working nonstop to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May Plenum, as well as the Central Committee decisions on literary and artistic journals' creative contact with the practice of communist building and the further intensification of museums' ideological education work. Cultural organs and all creative workers have responded in a highly responsible manner to the guidelines set out by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his Tashkent and Baku speeches. They are putting in a lot of solid work to implement the plans and tasks which the party has set the Soviet people.

This is a jubilee year. It is being celebrated on a grand scale in every sphere of artistic activity. The progress of the preparations is characterized by a deepening of creative cooperation among the republics and a strengthening of our people's international unity. Also gratifying is the fact that our cultural organs are now paying more attention to rural areas and becoming more directly involved in the food program's implementation. Our artistic arsenal has considerably expanded and ties are strengthening between organs and establishments in the sphere of culture and the arts on the one side and the cinema, television, radio, book publishers and creative unions on the other.

From the heights of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation the enormous successes achieved by the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party can be seen particularly clearly. It is of fundamental importance to realize this today, in the climate of barefaced lies and misinformation with which bourgeois propaganda--which is also "preparing" for our state's jubilee--is so lavish. Let us compare two dates: 1922 and 1982. In that time the country's industrial potential has increased 537-fold, while in some union republics it has increased more than a thousandfold in the last 60 years! In terms of volume agricultural output has increased by 420 percent, while in industry the productivity of social labor has increased 8.2 times--that is, 820 percent [as published] since 1940. These figures speak for themselves!

Nor can we omit to mention today the successes achieved in the development of culture and the arts. It is widely known that in prerevolutionary Russia around 80 percent of the population was illiterate and that 43 of the nationalities populating our country had no written language and have only acquired one in the Soviet period. More than 100 million people are now receiving tuition in our country: many countries are now starting with what we started after October. Our meetings with culture ministers and other politicians and statesmen in the developing countries reveal the likely interest they take in what we tell them about the main stages of our cultural revolution and the features of its development.

What are these features? First and foremost, at every stage of the country's development the making of our culture has been intimately connected with life and with the socioeconomic transformations taking place in our country. If you analyze the decisions of recent party congresses--the 24th, 25th and, especially, the 26th congresses--on problems in the sphere of culture and the arts it is easy to see that this connection has always been a focus of attention and that boost after boost has been given to its development and consolidation. In view of culture's multinational nature the importance of the dialectic relationship between its national and international features has always been stressed by the party at every stage of our development. All of this has encouraged an unprecedented flowering of national cultures and art which is socialist in content and nationalist in form, and this has been the foundation on which the edifice of our entire culture has been built. Culture and the arts have played an extremely large part in the formation of the historic new community--the Soviet people.

Attention must also be drawn to the following feature: as they develop and raise society's general educational and political level, culture and the arts will play an increasingly important social and ideological role. They are based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics. The 26th Party Congress set the vital task of using culture and the arts to shape a Marxist-Leninist world view and the aesthetic environment in which we live and work. In practical terms this means making qualitatively new demands on the individual's culture which presuppose his philosophical and economic education and sound knowledge in the sphere of scientific communism.

The general recruitment of the people's masses to participate in artistic activities is an important feature of the development of socialist culture. What this means is that people must not merely be consumers of professional art but must also themselves become creators and create artistic values. Popular art has a beneficial influence on professional art.

Soviet art's broad entry into the world arena is another feature. Here it performs two very important functions. First--propagandizing the socialist way of life and the struggle against bourgeois ideology. Second--helping developing countries and peoples. Every year more and more representatives of these countries and peoples receive tuition in our country and more and more culture organizers come to study and adopt our experience. In addition, every year around 20,000 performers and artistic collectives represent Soviet professional and amateur art abroad.

P. N. Demichev went on to talk about the need to increase the social and ideological impact of the activities of organs and establishments in the sphere of culture and the arts. The main thing in this regard is to consistently and purposefully strive to further raise the ideological and artistic standard of works of art. The subject matter's topicality is inextricably connected with its ideological and artistic standard. Some 2,600 productions on contemporary themes are currently showing in our theaters. But who has analyzed just how contemporary these themes are, and when? There are unquestionably some good stage productions but, to be frank, not too many.

The fact that adaptations of stories and novels on which many good productions have been based are now showing is not mere chance. It means that prose writers are making a better job than playwrights of satisfying an urgent social demand and are creating more works on the basis of which people are educating themselves.

The problem of the positive hero is a highly topical one today. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Literary and Artistic Journals' Creative Contact With the Practice of Communist Building" plainly states: "New generations of Soviet people need a contemporary positive hero with whom they have a spiritual affinity and who is perceived as an artistic revelation, influences people's actions and reflects ordinary people's lives." The expression "embellishing reality" entered our art critics' vocabulary at one point. In the process, out of polemical impetuosity there were sometimes wrong emphases when evaluating any artistic phenomenon. The wave of "embellishment" was thus followed by a wave of deheroization, and a fear of giving big parts to

ideal heroes developed. Is this right? Not in my view. The need for positive examples and positive artistic heroes is now, perhaps, greater than ever before. The main thing is that such heroes are living and working among us. Maybe they are not the same as those in the much-loved popular films "Chapayev" or "Member of the Government" or the plays "Platon Krechet" and "A Guy From Our Town" by A. Korneychuk and K. Simonov respectively. Today's hero is more complex, but he is out in the world and has retained and developed within himself sterling human qualities. Unfortunately, however, few, very few of our playwrights and serious writers endeavor to portray the modern hero in artistic works. And yet many heroes of a different type--weak and soulless and whose very appearance casts doubt on many of our moral values--are encountered in literature, and our screens and in our theaters.

The problem of the need to adopt a differentiated approach in work with different sections of the population, especially young people and children, is still acute. We have, for example, many youth theaters: young people are busy in clubs, libraries, museums and amateur talent activities. But can we regard the work being done with our younger generation as satisfactory? Unfortunately we cannot. Even in youth studios set up in recent years little is being done to introduce youth-related themes, and our theaters' repertoire is also meager and narrow in this respect, the same can be said of work with children. The younger generation's aesthetic education is still one of our most important problems.

When speaking of increasing the impact of the activities of organs and establishments in the sphere of culture and the arts mention must also be made of the need to pay more attention to theoretical and methodological research and to questions pertaining to cadre training and retraining, the administration of academic establishments and to raising the scientific standard of the administration of all our subdivisions. To enable it to better coordinate scientific resources in the sphere of culture and the arts, the USSR Ministry of Culture's Institute of Art Studies has recently started operating under the joint authority of the Ministry of Culture and the USSR Academy of Sciences. This enables it, in its capacity as leader in the field of culture and the arts, to coordinate operations and to attract scientific resources from other institutions. Our leading libraries and museums are being transformed into highly important scientific information centers. In other words, science is becoming a vital necessity in the sphere of culture and the arts.

As before, however, we must see to it that the standard of organizational work is constantly raised. By centralizing club systems, libraries and, in some places, museums also we have established new principles for the administration of culture--principles demanding a completely new approach.

Comprehensive social and cultural programs are being devised in the RSFSR and the Ukraine. All this requires efficient coordination and efficient communications at every level--from the bottom up--of cultural building.

Social and economic problems are being successfully solved in our dynamically developing society, P. N. Demichev said in conclusion. As has already repeatedly been pointed out, a tidal wave is rising in every genre and every

sphere of the culture and the arts of the multinational family of Soviet republics. We are confidently advancing. As for our general tasks, we have a clear understanding of them all. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the documents of the May (1982) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on ideological problems directly related to culture and the arts are of permanent importance to us. This is our militant program, which we must implement. [passage omitted]

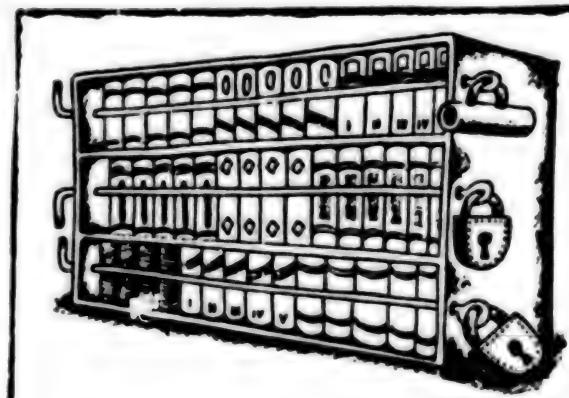
CSO: 1800/160

NATIONAL

BOOKS UNDER LOCK, KEY SUBJECT OF CARTOON

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 6

[Cartoon published under the rubric "With a Smile"]



CSO: 1800/196-P

NATIONAL

GRISHIN ON INTRODUCTION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS INTO PRODUCTION

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 7, Jul 82 pp 3-19

[Article, published under the heading "The Soviet Union: Pages of A Biography," by V. V. Grishin, member, CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee, CPSU: "Guiding Scientific and Technological Progress -- At the Center of Attention of the Moscow City Party Organization"; passages appearing in italics are enclosed in slantlines]

[Text] A fundamentally new correlation between social and scientific-technical progress, unknown in the past, has formed in the era of the building of communism. In societies grounded on the exploitation of labor, science, in its relation to labor, "is an /alien, hostile.../ and /dominating force/,"¹ while under socialism no soil remains for such an antagonism. "We Communists proceed from the position," stated Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "that only in conditions of socialism does the scientific and technological revolution assume a correct directional thrust, in conformity with the interests of man and society. The ultimate tasks of the social revolution -- the building of a Communist society -- can in turn be accomplished only on the basis of accelerated development of science and technology."²

This pattern is confirmed by the entire 60-year history of the world's first socialist country, which this year is celebrating another important date -- the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR -- and is also confirmed by the experience of all the socialist countries. The Program of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), adopted at the 8th Party Congress, pointed to the necessity of "immediate, extensive and comprehensive utilization of the specialists in science and technology inherited by us from capitalism" and a converging of "workers of physical and intellectual labor," and took note with satisfaction of adoption by the Soviet Government of a large number of "measures directed toward the development of science and its drawing closer together with production."³ A most vivid example of such convergence is Lenin's GOELRO plan, the world's first all-encompassing long-range socioeconomic and scientific-technological development plan.

The integration of science and technology and an alliance between innovative thinking and productive labor as a component of the economic structure with which this country will enter the 21st century, as a characteristic feature of the new society, which is marching in the vanguard of progress, was discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress.⁴

Theoretical substantiation, balance and proper adjustment in all areas of activity is a policy principle of the party, which struggled resolutely against manifestations of subjectivism, failure to think through, and arbitrariness of political decisions. This principle was bequeathed to us by V. I. Lenin, who sharply condemned the "Communist" arrogance of "dilettantes," incompetent administrative zeal, and excessive enthusiasm for commanding; Lenin demanded careful and thorough study of appropriate facts, data, and the conclusions of science when taking given practical measures.⁵

Our party's Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by L. I. Brezhnev, display an example of scientific character in their work. The USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990, drawn up at the initiative of Leonid Il'ich, under the guidance of the CPSU Central Committee, and ratified by the May (1982) CPSU Plenum, is a genuine example of scientific solving of strategic and tactical problems. This document emphasizes that a most important condition for implementation of this problem "is acceleration of scientific and technological advance, highly-efficient utilization of production potential, and strengthening of the material and technological foundation of agriculture and all branches of the agroindustrial complex, on the basis of further development of mechanization of and increased utilization of chemicals in production, and extensive land improvement and reclamation."⁶

Communists in the capital of the USSR as well as all Muscovites responded with a feeling of great satisfaction and responsibility to the party-advanced program of improving the food situation in this country. They realize that the contribution by the capital of the multinational Soviet State toward carrying out the Food Program depends to a decisive degree on how party collectives carry out their vanguard role in mobilizing the social activeness of working people and on the degree of effectiveness of guidance of this activeness, and not only because Moscow is our biggest industrial and scientific center but also because by virtue of its very role it is destined to be an accumulator of advanced know-how engendered in this country, a source of new initiatives, bold innovative quests, and effective solutions.

* * *

The party's social and economic strategy is grounded on the country's unified economic complex, a uniform scientific-technical policy, harmonious and inter-linked development of the socialist economy. An important role is played by major centers of material production, science and culture, which in conditions of a socialist society by no means develop at the expense of the provincial and outlying areas, as is the case under capitalism and was the case in the old Russia, but on the contrary, share their socioeconomic achievements, their scientific and technological attainments, and their advanced know-how with any workforce in any region of the immense Soviet homeland. Such is Moscow, capital of the USSR, the economy of which is an important component part of this country's unified economic complex, and its scientific and technological potential is the property of the entire people. Today this city's industry includes more than 1100 enterprises, representing those branches which determine technological advance in the nation's economy -- such as electrical equipment, radio engineering, electronics, and instrument engineering.

Moscow's mighty industry plays a leading role in furnishing this country's enterprises with advanced machinery, equipment, and apparatus. Moscow produces more than 12 percent of the nation's machine tool output. The world's first flowline production of numerically controlled machine tools was set up in the Soviet capital. The foundations for development of entire branches of industry were laid down at Moscow's machine building plants. Within a short period of time Moscow industry set up mass production of electronic computer and modeling devices which provide technical support for solving the highly complex problems of management and control.

Moscow also occupies a special position in the development of Soviet science. Moscow scientists have enriched Soviet and world science with significant achievements in all fields of knowledge. They have made a worthy contribution to the study and exploration of space, the building of a nuclear industry, and the development of power engineering. They have done important theoretical work in the areas of physics, chemistry and biology. Moscow's scientific workforces have made a very large contribution toward formulating the comprehensive program of development of scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000, which specifies the principal directions of development of science and technology for an extended period into the future. Approximately one fourth of all this country's scientific workers are employed in Moscow. One third of all basic research and one fourth of all applied research is performed here. Moscow scientific organizations are directing the elaboration of 70 nationwide scientific and technical programs included in the USSR state science and technology development plan.

Multinational teams are working at Moscow scientific research and design establishments and at higher educational institutions. Scientists with world renown, representatives of many nationalities populating our country, direct large Moscow scientific establishments and are the founders of famed scientific schools.

The value of the fixed assets of the technical and experimental scientific base built in Moscow is estimated at more than 4.7 billion rubles. As a result of growth of this base and qualitative improvement of the composition of scientific cadres, there has been a decrease by more than half a year in the average duration of elaboration and incorporation of research results, and annual economic effect has increased.

The campaign for fullest utilization of the mighty industrial and scientific potential created in the capital for increasing the economic and social effectiveness of production is a constant concern of the city party organization. This is producing positive results, as is indicated in particular by performance results for the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Industrial output volume in Moscow rose by 21 percent during the 5-year plan. Those branches which determine technological advance were developing at a priority pace. By the end of the 5-year plan all production growth was obtained by increasing labor productivity, which in turn was predetermined to a substantial degree by technical improvement of production. Life does not stand still, however. Our demandingness on the scientific and technological level of production is increasing together with growth of the tasks of building communism.

L. I. Brezhnev stated that all of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's activities in the area of guiding economic development were permeated "with a directional thrust toward the very highest level of science and technology." The CPSU Central Committee general secretary emphasized that it was precisely Lenin who taught us to see acceleration of scientific and technological advance as the main element needed for ensuring rapid economic growth "primarily through intensification of all branches and sectors of the economy."⁷

Notable in this regard is the letter by Vladimir Il'ich, written more than 60 years ago, to N. P. Gorbunov, administrative head of the Council of People's Commissars and the Labor and Defense Council. Demanding a strictly mandatory, prompt, practical and informal handling of the business of becoming acquainted with leading foreign technology, Lenin made a typical addition: "In particular, Moscow should have one copy each of /all/ the most important /of the latest/ machines, in order to learn and teach."⁸

To learn and teach! This was Lenin's eloquent definition of Moscow's place in this country's scientific and technical policy, to which the USSR capital is still faithful today and will continue to be in the future. Muscovites are endeavoring to accomplish a task assigned by the party — to turn Moscow into a model Communist city. It is quite understandable that this task is concretized in particular by a striving on the part of the working people of this city to make Moscow enterprises models of technological level, sophistication of production, organization of labor and working conditions, in the full meaning of the term, and to ensure the highest labor productivity and a high societal production growth rate on the basis of extensive adoption of scientific and technological advances. At the present time almost 150 enterprises and organizations bear the title of exemplary. The number of claimants to this title is growing, but of course demands are also growing.

We must note that the employment of intensive factors of production growth and output increase due to labor productivity growth on the basis of further acceleration of scientific and technological advance is of special significance for Moscow, since it is quite distant from sources of raw materials and has exhausted internal labor resources.

At the initiative of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, with the aim of successful achievement of intensification of production and maximum utilization of the industrial potential amassed in this city, the "Moscow Comprehensive Specific Industrial Development Program for 1981-1990" was drawn up. The program calls for priority growth for those branches which determine technological advance and support renovation and technical retooling of industry and transportation.

An entire aggregate of measures has been specified for implementing this program, measures aimed at improving labor efficiency and economical utilization of manpower in Moscow's economy. The party city committee has set for itself the goal of achieving in all branches a savings in labor resources which will make it possible to reduce by 47 percent growth in the employed workforce in comparison with the last 5-year plan. Overall savings will be equivalent to the labor of 175,000 persons, and the total number of the employed workforce will decline by 30,000 persons.

The long-range tasks of the Moscow party organizations in the area of accelerating scientific and technological advance and linking science with production were spelled out at city committee plenums in 1977 and 1982. Ways to accomplish the assigned tasks were examined in greater detail, taking local conditions into account, at CPSU rayon committee plenums and meetings of primary party organizations. Effective monitoring is being done to ensure execution of measures toward further development of cooperation between scientific and production workforces, the search for more efficient forms of combining the efforts of science and production, and achieving more vigorous interaction between scientists and practical experts. The party organizations of scientific research institutes and design offices are improving organizational and mass-political work among scientific workers and are more closely monitoring administrative activities and execution of research topic plans. Reports by Communist officials on progress in carrying out specified measures and on personal participation in their execution are regularly presented at party meetings and meetings of party rayon committee bureaus, party committees, and party bureaus.

Endeavoring to bring Moscow industry to the cutting edge of science and technology, Moscow's Communists, just as all our country's working people, are concentrating their efforts on the principal directions of scientific and technological advance, such as the following:

/development and adoption of new equipment and industrial processes/ capable of guaranteeing accelerated labor productivity growth and substantial savings in financial and material resources;

/acceleration of the technical retooling of enterprises/, substantial /improvement in the level of mechanization and automation/ of production processes, with a decisive reduction in the percentage share of manual labor, and improvement in working conditions on heavy-labor jobs;

/increase in the percentage share of top quality category product/ in overall production volume, and retirement from production of obsolete product items.

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Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized in the Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th CPSU Congress: "Today the determining, most critical area is that of incorporation of scientific discoveries and inventions. Scientific research and engineering design activities should be more closely linked -- economically and organizationally -- with production."⁹ Organizing a campaign to accomplish this task, the Moscow city committee and party rayon committees are seeking to obtain an all-out increase in the effectiveness of the work done by scientific establishments and to shorten the time required to incorporate research results into production.

An important role in resolving these problems is played by productive cooperation between scientific teams and industrial enterprises. In April 1969 the CPSU Moscow City Committee Bureau approved an initiative by the staffs of Moscow's scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions, who advocated establishing fruitful contacts with Moscow industrial enterprises.

Today this alliance between scientists and production people has become even stronger. Initially agreements involved joint resolution of particular problems, while today they encompass a system of measures aimed at an overall rise in the scientific and technical level and sophistication of production and at improving production efficiency. Each year Moscow scientists and designers incorporate into the nation's economy more than 14,000 innovations, some of which are at the level of scientific discoveries.

Interesting in this regard is the system of specific, programmed planning devised at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Chemical Physics and encompassing all its activities, from research to utilization of research results in production. This system has increased the substantiation of research topic schedules, and in the final analysis research quality. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the institute incorporated into the economy the results of more than 70 scientific research projects with savings of more than 100 million rubles.

The CPSU Moscow City Committee Bureau endorsed these results and pledged CPSU rayon committees and party organizations to disseminate them widely. The activities of the party organization and institute staff were extensively discussed by party rayon committees and at meetings of Communists at scientific research institutes, engineering design offices, project design organizations and higher educational institutions. Seminars and scientific-practical conferences were held on improving organization of scientific research, and improving research effectiveness and quality. All this greatly fostered practical adoption of modern planning methods at Moscow scientific establishments and expansion of combined research.

During the entire 10th Five-Year Plan, Moscow scientific research institutes and design offices, working in partnership with the capital's industrial plants, developed 1300 type models of machinery and equipment, 690 models of instruments and means of automation, and completed approximately 120,000 research projects generating savings in excess of 12 billion rubles.

Following the instructions and recommendations of the party city committee stated at a meeting of party-economic activists, staff of Moscow scientific research institutes, design offices and higher educational institutions held in June 1981, soon after the 26th CPSU Congress, the party organizations of these establishments seek to achieve further improvement in the effectiveness and quality of scientific activities, are further developing proven forms of joint work between scientists and production people, are helping to ensure that these ties become permanent and are of a planned nature, actively assisting in developing and adopting advanced equipment, technology, and comprehensively solving the problems of economic and social development of workforces. Toward these purposes the majority of scientific establishments have formed close, meaningful contacts with industrial and transportation enterprises, construction organizations, and establishments in the fields of health care, culture, education, and the service industry.

The party city committee endorsed the activities of the staff of the Gidroproyekt All-Union Design, Survey and Scientific Research Institute aimed at further improving the efficiency of hydroelectric power construction.

Institute scientists synthesized current experience in this country in designing, building and operating hydroelectric power stations and drew up measures for extensively adopting in the construction of these facilities the latest scientific and technological advances, progressive engineering solutions, as well as economical types of equipment and structures. These measures formed the basis of the socialist pledges adopted by the institute workforce for the 11th Five-Year Plan. They specify obtaining savings in the amount of 110 million rubles in designing hydroelectric power facilities during this period, saving the economy 60,000 tons of rolled metal products and 200,000 tons of cement, and reducing labor expenditures in construction by more than 2 million man-days.

Utilization of the experience of the Gidroproyekt Institute by project design, scientific research, and design engineering organizations will make it possible to make a substantial contribution to the nationwide movement to strengthen economy regimen, to achieve efficient utilization of raw materials, and more effective drawing of reserve potential into the production process.

The activities of the Gidroproyekt Institute are in close alignment with the initiative of the Automotive Plant imeni Likhachev, the Zarya Production Association and other enterprises, born in 1981 and ratified by the Party Central Committee; these organizations appealed to workforces extensively to incorporate scientific and technological advances for maximum economy of labor, material, and energy resources.

The pledges of the movement initiators are indicative. The service life of vehicles manufactured by ZIL will be extended by 16 percent, and engine life by 20 percent. The workforce of the Zarya Association will put into production in the current 5-year plan, through adoption of advanced industrial processes, 1800 new footwear models and styles, and will produce 1.1 million pairs of shoes with economized materials.

Science at higher educational institutions is also making a large contribution to development of the city's industry and economy. Just in the last 2 years the volume of scientific research at Moscow higher educational institutions increased by a factor of more than 1.5.

Moscow higher educational institutions are presently engaged in working under approximately 11,000 productive partnership agreements, and savings obtained from adoption of completed projects exceed 600 million rubles. This partnership has become a reliable means of accelerating scientific and technological advance and of strengthening the alliance between science and labor.

Also attesting to the pace of scientific and technological advance is the fact that each year Moscow enterprises adopt more than 6000 new, advanced industrial processes.

An example of fruitful cooperation between scientists and production people is the comprehensive agreement between the AvtoZIL Association and Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov, drawn up at the initiative of the party committees of both entities. On the basis of comprehensive, meaningful cooperation between the plant and scientists, a system has been devised which unites

their efforts at all stages of adoption of scientific and technological advances. As a result the time required to bring scientific research results on-line has been cut in half.

With the assistance of scientists, the plant has successfully solved many technical problems connected with designing and building new motor vehicle structural components, total mechanization and automation of production processes, and adoption of advanced technology. The successes of the ZIL work-force in this area of technological progress were cited as an example at the 26th CPSU Congress.

It was correctly noted that the slogan "Science, turn toward production!" -- which was pertinent in the years of the first five-year plans -- is today, in the era of developed socialism and the scientific and technological revolution, being organically supplemented by another one: "Production, turn toward science!" The main thing, however, is not a slogan as such, but the fact that this trend is being embodied in deeds, which have become customary today.

Following the example of the automotive plant people, Moscow industrial enterprises are formulating plans for adoption of scientific and technological advances, and the subject matter of contractual agreements with scientific establishments is broadening. At the present time more than 10,000 such contractual agreements are being carried out in Moscow. Muscovite socialist pledges specify generating savings in excess of 11 billion rubles in the 11th Five-Year Plan from the practical adoption of results of scientific research and engineering design projects carried out on the basis of contractual agreements.

Rehabilitation and retooling of enterprises is the general line of development policy followed by Moscow industry. This has been predetermined by the history of Moscow's factories and plants. Many of them were built during the the first 5-year plans, while some even date from before the revolution.

This is why problems of technical retooling of industrial production, replacement and modernization of equipment (on which approximately 4 million rubles were spent just in the last 5-year plan) are items of special concern by the Moscow city party organization.

These problems are discussed on a regular basis at city and rayon party conferences, plenary sessions and bureaus of party agencies, conferences and meetings of city and rayon party-economic activists. Party organizations at enterprises, scientific research and design organizations have amassed valuable experience in solving these problems.

For example, the forms and methods of party guidance of technical reequipping of enterprises employed by Communists at State Bearing Plant No 1, the First Timepiece Plant, the Stankoliniya Plant, the Factory imeni Frunze, and a number of others include monitoring execution of corresponding plans, assigning to key locations the most experienced and high-initiative party members, and regular presentation of party member reports at meetings of Communists and meetings of elected bodies.

Acceleration of rehabilitation and technical retooling of enterprises, mechanization and automation of industrial processes is at the present time a paramount issue in the further development of this city's industry -- precisely in this manner the 24th Conference of the Moscow City Party Organization concretized, applicable to Moscow conditions, the task of managing scientific and technological advance (which of course does not mean any disregarding of other of its areas).

Characterizing the pace of renovation, technical retooling of enterprises, and modernization of production equipment, suffice it to say that in the 8th Five-Year Plan 4140 units of equipment were modernized each year on the average, the figure for the 9th Five-Year Plan is 5245 units, and 5685 units in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

We know that the most effective and promising way to boost labor productivity is total automation and mechanization of both basic and auxiliary production processes as well as all areas of production control and servicing.

Appreciable progress is observed in this area.

In 1959 there were only one enterprise and eight shops in Moscow with a totally mechanized and automated process, while 20 years later there were 2805 such sections, shops, and plants.

In the last 5-year plan alone the number of mechanized and automated production lines increased by almost 1800, while the number of totally mechanized and automated shops and sections increased by 1240. The capital-labor ratio rose by a factor of 1.4. Manual labor outlays were reduced by an amount equivalent to the labor of almost 23,000 workers.

The latter is extremely important both in an economic (in view of a sharp decrease in extensive sources of labor resources) and in a social respect. Therefore the party city committee is focusing Moscow's scientists and production people toward aggressive efforts to install at enterprises equipment which eliminates manual labor. "The entire progressive work of man's technology," noted V. I. Lenin, "consists in replacing manual labor with machines...."¹⁰

Modern industry is more and more frequently bringing the task not simply of providing the worker with new, higher-output equipment, but is demanding the design and manufacture of equipment which will carry out the basic production process and leave only the monitoring and control function to the human operator. In particular, such equipment, which signifies revolutionary changes in production, includes industrial robots and manipulators.

The majority of those models of industrial robots and manipulators which are being series produced were designed at the Experimental Scientific Research Institute for Metal Cutting Machine Tools and at a number of other Moscow scientific research organizations. Several hundred of these are in operation in the shops of Moscow enterprises. A number of Moscow plants are building industrial robots. Their employment makes it possible not only to increase labor

productivity but also to accomplish important social tasks. Robots and manipulators radically alter the forms of worker labor activity, and their extensive employment will help accomplish a task assigned by the party -- to achieve, as a result of employment of advanced technology, a substantial decrease in the differences between physical and intellectual labor.

There is occurring in the 11th Five-Year Plan an extensive shift toward equipping Moscow's plants and factories with automatic lines and automated complexes, which will make it possible to boost labor productivity not in individual operations but throughout the entire production process as a whole. Plans call for installing and putting into operation during the 5-year plan more than 41,000 units of the most modern equipment, and 240 production sections will be totally mechanized.

Characteristic in this regard are the socialist pledges by the workforce at the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, which specify, in particular, alongside other measures aimed at boosting the technological level and improving organization of labor, bringing the level of mechanization of labor to 70 percent. The world's first assembly-line production of general-purpose and specialized numerically-controlled machine tools, controlled by mini-computers, has been set up at this plant. As a result 6000 machine tool operator jobs will be eliminated nationwide, resulting in savings totaling 90 million rubles.

The party committee, jointly with enterprise management, drew up an extensive plan of organizational-technical measures to help achieve the stated goals. At open party meetings in the shops and departments, party members specified the concrete tasks of each plant subdivision and ways to achieve them. Effective party oversight over implementation of the specified measures was organized.

Before the beginning of the teaching year in the Marxist-Leninist education system, the party committee secretary and plant general manager met with propagandists. At this meeting they determined the forms and methods of explanation of the specified tasks in each workforce. Agitators and political information personnel spoke in the sections, brigades, and on the shifts. An exchange of know-how on the part of production leaders and innovators was conducted on the pages of the newspaper DVIGATEL' and over the plant radio station.

The initiative and work experience of the Krasnyy Proletariy Communists, studied and endorsed by the party city committee, is being disseminated in workforces.

Improvement of product quality is one of the main directions of development of scientific and technological progress. The Moscow party organization has long and firm traditions in the campaign for quality. Guided by the decisions of CPSU congresses, the party city committee specified the task of bringing the manufacture of principal products up to the level of today's finest Soviet and foreign goods. Implementing this task, party organizations concentrated the efforts of the people in Moscow's science and industry on achieving excellent technical-economic and operating characteristics, on extending the service life and increasing the reliability of machinery, instruments, and mechanisms.

The CPSU Moscow City Committee and party rayon committees are continuously devoting attention to problems of improving product quality. The tasks of party organizations in this area were examined at the 23rd and 24th conferences of the city party organization. A thorough analysis of the efforts of party organizations to improve product quality was performed at the 1977 and 1978 plenary meetings of the CPSU MCC [Moscow City Committee]. This helped improve the quality indicators of enterprise performance.

At the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan only 10 percent of product items corresponded to the top quality category, while in 1980 36 percent of certification products met these requirements. Today more than 5000 product items manufactured at Moscow plants and factories bear the state Seal of Quality. Muscovites are planning to achieve even higher performances in improved technological level and quality of products. In 1985 half of all certification goods should lay claim to the top quality category.

Communists were pioneers in devising and adopting comprehensive product quality control systems. At the present time more than 600 Moscow enterprises have completed adoption of these systems.

The regional Moscow City Quality Control System (MGS UKP), which was devised in the early years of the 9th Five-Year Plan, is being improved under the guidance of the volunteer Council on Matters of Improving Quality under the CPSU MCC. At that time the city's progressive enterprises began applying a combined approach to solving problems of improving product quality and began forming the components of the future system.

Efficient forms of partnership between industrial enterprises, scientific research institutes, design offices, and other organizations, independent of their ministerial affiliation, were established. Thus the "Guarantee of Quality -- From Design to Finished Product" movement was born.

Valuable experience in obtaining a comprehensive solution to the problem of quality has been amassed in those Moscow rayons in which are operating technical-economic councils organized under the CPSU rayon committees and specially formed (as components of the former) quality committees. Committee members include specialists from industrial enterprises and scientific organizations who possess the required experience.

The experience in quality control amassed at enterprises in Lvov, Yaroslavl, Gorkiy, and Saratov oblasts was utilized in this work.

In 1979, at the initiative and with the active participation of the party city committee, work went into full swing to establish the MGS UKP, which provides comprehensive product quality control not only at individual enterprises but at the level of rayons and the city as a whole as well. In January 1981 the MGS UKP was registered with the USSR State Committee for Standards as the country's first regional quality control system.

It is important to note that in order more fully to analyze the activities of enterprises to improve product quality control, a broader range of indicators is employed within the MGS UKP than the officially adopted USSR Central Statistical Administration accountability system.

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We should particularly like to mention the role which Moscow is called upon to play in scientific and technical support for the Food Program and in further development and improvement of this country's agroindustrial complex. The intolerability of lag in the scientific and technological foundation of a number of branches and sectors of the economy, particularly agricultural machine building and the food processing industry, was specifically discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.¹¹

An exacting discussion of Moscow's tasks in carrying out the Food Program was held at a meeting of activists of the city party organization immediately following the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The meeting pledged party, soviet and economic agencies, trade union and Komsomol organizations of this city more fully to utilize the existing capabilities of Moscow's industrial and scientific-technical potential to assist agriculture in further strengthening its material and technological foundation and in fuller utilization of scientific and technological advances for intensification of agricultural production.

At the present time 150 Moscow industrial enterprises are manufacturing and supplying agriculture with trucks, metal-cutting machine tools, electric motors, spare parts and other goods. The extent of these deliveries in the 11th Five-Year Plan will amount to 1,250,000,000 rubles. In 1981 Moscow enterprises completely filled their agriculture orders. In the first quarter of this year agriculture was above-target supplied with 400 trucks, 173,000 rubles worth of metal-cutting tools, 36,000 bearings, plus other products.

In Moscow there are approximately 100 scientific academic establishments, branch institutes and design organizations which work with problems of intensification of agricultural production and its transition to an industrial basis. They have pledged to design and put into series production approximately 200 models of high-efficiency equipment for agriculture during the 5-year plan.

There are still serious deficiencies, however, in the manufacture of equipment for agriculture, and there frequently occur failures to meet contractual obligations to supply equipment to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As regards the institutes and design organizations, their scientific potential and productive capabilities are not always utilized efficiently. At the present time more than 100 programs of various ministries and agencies are being carried out in the principal areas of agricultural science, which leads to needless duplication, scattering of manpower and resources, and delay in project completion. The topic plans of a number of institutes contain little broad-profile research directed toward speeding up scientific and technological progress in agriculture and improving the efficiency of agricultural production.

Resolution of these and other current problems connected with improving assistance to agriculture by Moscow production and scientific workforces demands enhancement of the role of primary party organizations in this and increased activeness by party members.

These issues constantly occupy the center of attention of the party city committee.

A year ago, for example, the city committee analyzed the work performance of the party committee at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building imeni V. P. Goryachkin in mobilizing the staff to design high-output machinery for agriculture and accelerated practical adoption of new designs. An MCC bureau decree, which forms the basis for the activities of the institute party committee and the entire primary organization in the 11th Five-Year Plan, was the result of this analysis.

The party committee, working with the institute administration, drew up specific measures implementation of which will make it possible to reduce by 33 percent the time it takes to design and put into production new agricultural equipment and to increase economic effect from the adoption of scientific research results, which already now runs 5 rubles for every ruble expended, that is, somewhat exceeds the Moscow average.

The institute's Communists have established close productive contacts with design organizations and industrial enterprises in other cities, such as Rostov-na-Donu and Taganrog, which will speed the development of a high-output rotary-type grain harvesting combine which meets the highest demands of modern agriculture and which embodies the latest scientific and technological advances. The party committee has begun more energetically enlisting Communists to perform daily monitoring of execution of all specified plans.

Appropriate tasks have also been assigned to Moscow's food processing industry, as well as 20 scientific research organizations in Moscow which work on many pressing problems facing this country's food processing industry workers.

Further development of Moscow's food processing industry is directly linked with scientific and technological progress, namely replacement of a large quantity of obsolete equipment at existing enterprises. We must state that in Moscow there are a number of enterprises which manufacture machinery and equipment for the food processing and dairy industry. These enterprises are doing a fair job, but the technological level and quality of the process equipment they manufacture are not always up to today's level of demands. Guided by the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the party organizations and management officials of these enterprises are taking steps to correct the situation.

The Food Program specifies manufacture for the food processing industries of flow lines and sets of equipment providing a substantial increase in labor productivity, thorough processing of agricultural products and reduced product losses, improved quality and greater variety of food products.

Unquestionably many kinds of new process equipment for the food processing industry will be designed and manufactured in Moscow. The Moscow city party organization sees as its task ensuring expeditious and high-quality manufacture of this equipment.

The May CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified the food problem as the central task of the 11th and 12th Five-Year plans, emphasizing that a contribution toward accomplishing this task shall be made by each and every republic, kray, oblast, and rayon, each and every branch and sector of the economy, and all urban and rural workforces.

Moscow's Communists and all its working people have responded to this decision with a deep sense of responsibility. Additional measures were devised at meetings held to discuss the Central Committee Plenum, and everywhere unutilized reserve potential is being sought and utilized, in order to increase Moscow's contribution toward increasing the prosperity of Soviet citizens.

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Assigning our entire country to the task of organically combining the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system, the 24th CPSU Congress pointed to the necessity of "more extensively developing our own forms of uniting science with production, forms which are inherent in socialism."¹²

There are many such forms. It was already mentioned that the party guides scientific and technological progress within the framework of the national economic complex, the national economy which is developing in a planned and balanced manner, following a uniform state scientific and technical policy.

Thanks to this Moscow, which has gained solid prestige within the harmonious, monolithic family of Soviet peoples, actively participating in the development of new relations among nationalities and ethnic groups, grounded on proletarian internationalism, equality, and mutual assistance, is continuously strengthening relations of economic cooperation with many production workforces, in the union and autonomous republics and is rendering necessary assistance in solving the comprehensive problems of development of this nation's economy and in speeding up scientific and technical progress.

Moscow enterprises participate directly in accomplishing such large national-level economic tasks as construction of the Baikal-Amur Mainline, exploitation of the fuel - energy and raw material resources of Siberia, the Far East and the North, and development of the Non-Chernozem zone. Moscow construction workers are doing a big job on the largest construction projects. Moscow scientific thought is making a vast contribution toward further development of the economy of the union republics.

At this point we should like to relate one more fact, which is fairly indicative and which graphically illustrates the prospects of the process of combining the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of socialism. The fact is that this example, which applies to the 9th and 10th Five-Year plans, is extremely instructive as an indicator of the spread of this process to the entire world socialist system.

The 24th CPSU Congress charged this country's electrical machine builders -- particularly Moscow's All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for Electromechanics

and the Moscow Electrical Engineering Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich -- to put into production a new, so-called induction motor, the qualitative characteristics of the design of which incorporate the recommendations of the International Electrotechnical Commission as well as the the desires of the CEMA member nations.

More than 40 enterprises, scientific research institutes and design offices of a number of branches of industry in many of this country's oblasts and republics, as well as colleagues of Soviet specialists from socialist countries took part in designing this motor.

There was a qualitative improvement in direction of the activities of the participating organizations, headed by a special Coordination Center. This made it possible significantly to speed up practical embodiment of the idea: experimental models of the new motor were ready in only 8 months, which was a kind of record, while the first commercially-manufactured batches were ready in 2 years. At the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan practically the country's entire electrical equipment industry had changed over to the new series, retiring obsolete models from production. Overall economic effect in the economy from motors already built amounts to several hundred million rubles.

A team of Soviet and foreign specialists were awarded the USSR State Prize for this work.

Now further advances and improvements have been made in the design. Under the direction of a new joint scientific and technical council and a joint engineering design office, involving not only Soviet electrical engineers representing a number of union republics, but also specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, an even more sophisticated motor is being developed.

Facts of this kind, and they are typical today -- indicate that improvement of the forms, inherent in socialism, of combining the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution with the advantages of the new system is grounded on profound objective preconditions -- the laws and patterns of development of socialist productive resources and production relations and on the world-historic achievements of the new societal system. In the article "How Should Competition Be Organized?", discussing the prospects of development of liberated labor, V. I. Lenin emphasized that this will be labor based on "all the latest technological and cultural advances."¹³ During the year of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev noted: "The meeting about which mankind's best minds dreamed, the historic meeting of labor and culture, has taken place."¹⁴

In the socialist society millions of workers, organized into trade unions, take part in the various forms of activity which promote scientific and technological progress, which under capitalism is hostile to the workingman.

A special place among these forms is occupied by permanent production conferences, the activities of which at Moscow enterprises alone involve the participation of more than 200,000 trade union activists, workers, engineer-technician personnel, and white-collar employees.

More than 800,000 Muscovites who are members of the Society of Efficiency Innovators and Inventors and of scientific and technical societies are making a substantial contribution to shortening the time required to incorporate scientific ideas into practical technical improvement of production. Innovator councils, the activities of which involve the participation of more than 63,000 persons, quality stations, commissions on adoption of new equipment, review-competitions, and technical innovation relays actively promote the accomplishment of economic problems and at the same time teach initiative.

Socialist competition and the movement for a Communist attitude toward labor are effective factors in speeding up scientific and technological progress.

An important role in extensively involving working people in accomplishing the most important tasks of accelerating scientific and technological progress was played by initiatives -- supported and endorsed by the CPSU MCC Bureau -- by the workforce of the Kompressor Plant, which in 1973 came out with the initiative of adopting counterplans, and of leading workers at the Dinamo Plant, who in 1969 initiated competition for ahead-of-schedule accomplishment of personal 5-year-plan targets by each worker. These initiatives, which presuppose the combination of an endeavor to improve economic indicators with a campaign for technical improvement of production, were taken up by all Moscow working people.

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Advancing the task of accelerating scientific and technological progress on the basis of the advantages of socialism, the party always stressed that this is not an automatic process, that it requires stepped-up efforts "by all participants in societal production." "...These are profoundly party tasks," stated L. I. Brezhnev, "and today there are perhaps no more important and critical tasks in all our economic development."¹⁵

One can scarcely exaggerate the importance of increasing the vanguard role of Communists in accelerating scientific and technological progress and in further improving the entire work style for the purpose of resolving the problems of economic and creative activity by enterprises and scientific establishments.

Party rayon committees, party committees and bureaus devote considerable attention to improving the structure of CPSU organizations. In recent years, for example, almost 1200 shop organizations and party groups have been newly established in workforces, which has made it possible to increase influence in the principal areas of scientific and technological progress. Taking into account the demands of the time, party groups are formed in brigades and laboratories. In science and scientific services, for example, their numbers have increased by 1000 over a period of 5 years and today total more than 12,500. This is virtually one out of every three party groups in the city. One important way to enhance the vanguard role of Communists in speeding up scientific and technological progress is improvement in the qualitative composition of intellectuals accepted to party membership. Each year CPSU membership cards are received by approximately 4000 prominent persons in science and technology, young scientists and design engineers, and skilled specialists at

leading academic and branch institutes as well as higher educational institutions -- one sixth of our young Communists. Today the party stratum in these workforces comprises approximately 18 percent. At the present time the Moscow party organization includes more than 185,500 Communists working at Moscow scientific research and design institutes as well as engineering design offices. One out of every three scientific workers and half of all doctors and candidates of sciences are party members.

The distribution of Communists in leading areas of production is improving. One out of every 5 Communists in the city party organization is employed in machine building. It is notable that in the last 5 years, while the number of Communists has increased by 5.4 percent in machine building as a whole, the increase has been 9-17 percent in those branches which determine acceleration of scientific and technological progress, such as electronics, instrument engineering, and the radio engineering industry.

Party committees devote serious attention toward increasing the responsibility of specialists for utilization of scientific and technical advances, improvement of product quality, and observance of manufacturing process discipline.

A plenary meeting of the CPSU Cheremushkinskiy Rayon Committee held in 1981, for example, dealt specifically with the matter of further improving work with cadres of scientific research and design organizations. At meetings held in the rayon party organizations to discuss the plenum proceedings, attention was focused on the necessity of increasing the personal responsibility of each Communist for the quality and productivity of scientific research and his specific contribution to successful accomplishment of tasks connected with accelerating the face of scientific and technological progress.

For the city as a whole, in the period 1977-1981 more than 40,000 items were scrutinized at party meetings of enterprises, scientific research institutes and design offices connected with participation by Communists in speeding up renovation and technical retooling of production, practical adoption of advanced know-how and scientific advances, improvement of scientific organization and increasing efficiency of labor, improving planning, and tightening the economy regimen.

The most active Communists, experienced in party work, are sitting on commissions to monitor administrative and management activities. Operating at Moscow industrial, construction, transportation and communications enterprises are almost 1000, and in scientific and design organizations approximately 600 commissions to monitor the practical adoption of completed scientific research project results, prompt and expeditious execution of contractual agreements, technical retooling, mechanization and automation of production.

Primary party organizations and party committees devote considerable attention to the ideological conditioning of scientific and technical cadres. Approximately 175,000 scientists and higher educational institution faculty members are active in schools of scientific communism, theoretical and methodological seminars. A total of 60,000 scientists and economic specialists are improving their ideological-theoretical level at people's universities and in other forms of mass dissemination. More than 10,000 scientific workers study each year at the city university of Marxism-Leninism. A special place in the

scientific and ideological activities of workforces is occupied by methodological seminars, the number of which has increased from 600 to 1500 in the last 5 years.

Enhancement of the vanguard role of Communists in improving the scientific-production activites of scientific research institutes and design offices is promoted by discussion of these issues at CPSU rayon committee bureau plenums and meetings, and at rayon activist meetings. Such meetings examine the ways and forms of strengthening the link between science and production, speeding up scientific and technological progress and more rapid practical adoption of scientific advances, and address problems pertaining to extensive utilization of scientific research project results for the purpose of economizing in labor, material, and energy resources. Last year the job done by the party organizations at scientific research institutes and design offices was discussed at meetings of activists of Kiyevskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Pervomayskiy, Proletarskiy, Sokolnicheskiy, and a number of other Moscow rayons. CPSU rayon committee plenums held in Baumanskiy and Sverdlovskiy rayons dealt with strengthening the guidance of the activities of scientific establishments in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Baumanskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Leninskiy, Timiryazevskiy, Cheremushkinskiy and other party rayon committees adopted the regular practice of receiving at CPSU rayon committee bureaus complete reports by party organizations at scientific establishments.

Indicative in this regard is the job done by Communists in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, where are concentrated a great many scientific establishments, the staffs of which are working on solving many basic and applied problems in those branches which determine acceleration of scientific and technological progress. In the last five years questions pertaining to improving party guidance of the operations of scientific reseach institutes and design offices were discussed on more than 40 occasions at CPSU rayon committee bureau sessions. The activities of the party organizations of practically all scientific research institutes were analyzed in the science and higher educational institutions department and at meetings of the committees of the volunteer council on science and higher educational institutions established under rayon committee auspices. The council studies possibilities and draws up specific recommendations to party organizations of scientific research institutes. The CPSU rayon committee works constantly to improve socialist competition at scientific research establishments. These activities have been endorsed by the CPSU MCC Bureau.

The party city committee makes an effort to synthesize in a prompt and timely manner and vigorously to disseminate the advanced know-how of party organizations in the area of speeding up scientific and technological progress. This is fostered in particular by city scientific and practical conferences, regular holding of which effectively promotes coordination of efforts to adopt scientific and technological advances in production and to enhance the vanguard role of Communists in managing scientific and technological progress. At the same time we realize that in this area there is much unutilized reserve potential and considerable possibilities.

* * *

Stating the task of exploiting the vast force of the scientific and technological revolution, L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 24th CPSU Congress that "scientific and technical competition between the two world systems," just as economic competition, is a realm of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism.¹⁶ This circumstance determines in the final analysis the vast, truly world-historic significance of our activities in the area of improving science and technology, and party guidance of this process.

Pointing to the necessity in the 11th Five-Year Plan of bringing all branches and sectors of the nation's economy to forward positions of scientific and technological progress and achieving even greater intensification of the economy of mature socialism, the 26th CPSU Congress specified as a practical task creation in the present decade of stocks of fundamentally new technology -- the technology of the future.

This promising goal inspires the daily labor of Soviet citizens, who are striving to honor the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR with new labor accomplishments. Socialist competition under the slogan "Sixty shock-work labor weeks for the 60th anniversary of the USSR," at the initiative of Muscovites, has become a vivid manifestation of this desire. Today all Moscow workforces are participating in this movement.

The socialist pledges of Muscovites in honor of this important date reflect the progressive trends in development of the economy of today and tomorrow. One of the most important directional thrusts in the jubilee competition is maximum utilization of the latest achievements of science and technology for the purpose of improving product quality, reliability, and durability.

As always, Communists are marching in the vanguard. They are demonstrating by their example how one must work and are making a personal contribution toward achieving the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marks and F. Engel's, "Soch." [Writings], Vol 47, page 555.
2. "Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 25th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1976, page 47.
3. "KPSS v rezolyutsiyakh i resheniyakh s"yezdov, konferentsiy i plenumov TsK" [The CPSU in Resolutions and Decisions of Congresses, Conferences and Central Committee Plenums], Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, pp 52-53.
4. See "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, page 44.
5. See V. I. Lenin, "Poln Sobr. Soch." [Complete Works], Vol 42, pp 344, 347.

6. "Prodovol'stvennaya programma SSSR na period do 1990 goda i mery po yeye realizatsii. Materialy mayskogo Plenuma TsK KPSS 1982 g." [The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 and Measures to Implement It. Proceedings of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum], Moscow, 1982, pp 44-45.
7. See L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskimi kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [Following a Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles], Vol 2, Moscow, 1970, page 572.
8. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 53, page 164.
9. "Materialy XXVI...," op. cit., page 43.
10. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 1, page 100.
11. See "Materialy XXVI...," op. cit., pp 43-44; "Prodovol'stvennaya programma...," op. cit., page 12.
12. "Materialy XXIV s"yezda KPSS" [Proceedings of the 24th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1971, page 57.
13. Lenin, op. cit., Vol 35, page 196.
14. Brezhnev, op. cit., Vol 6, page 580.
15. "Materialy XXV...," op. cit., pp 48, 49.
16. See "Materialy XXIV...," op. cit., page 39.

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3024

CSO: 1800/1178

REGIONAL

KUNAYEV VISITS EAST KAZAKHSTAN OBLAST

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 82 p 1

/Article: "All Production Reserves in Action"/

/Text/ The workers of Eastern Kazakhstan, like those of the entire republic, competing in honor of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, are striving to increase the rates of industrial production, capital construction, harvesting and release of agricultural products to the state and other work on the fields and farms.

D. A. Kunayev, a member of the Politboro of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, became familiar with the course of the fulfillment of these assignments. In the city of Leninogorsk he inspected the new construction projects and visited the Ridderkiy mine, the lead and zinc plants, the Waelz complex which is under construction, the drilling equipment shop and the subsidiary farm, and he spoke with workers, managers and specialists of the polymetal combine. On a geological prospecting expedition he became interested in the prospects for the development of its raw material base. Comrade D. A. Kunayev visited a complex which is under construction for producing duck meat in the village of Cheremshanka. In the oblast center he visited the titano-magnesium, lead and zinc and silk fabric combines and the dairy that is under construction, and he was interested in the organization of labor and the cultural and domestic services in the collectives. He inspected the village of the textile workers, the new residential buildings and the facilities for social and domestic purposes.

On 23 September in the city of Ust'-Kamenogorsk there was a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv with the participation of members of the obkom bureau, the first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, heads of the rayon agricultural administrations, and managers and secretaries of party organizations of a number of enterprises of industry, transportation and communications, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and oblast institutions.

The first secretary of the obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, A. K. Protozanov, discussed the work that is being done in the oblast for the development of industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy.

First secretaries of party raykoms informed him about the course of procurements of farming and animal husbandry products and the fulfillment of assignments at enterprises and construction sites. They included A. S. Sabekov from Zaysanskiy Rayon, G. F. Sorokovskykh from Zyryanovskiy Rayon, the first secretary of the Serebransk party gorkom, T. D. Nechayeva, and the director of the Ul'binskiy sovkhoze, V. P. Mileyko.

Warmly greeted by those in attendance, comrade D. A. Kunayev, a member of the Politboro of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, gave a speech at the meeting. In light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, he emphasized, a primary task for party, soviet, trade union and consumal organizations as well as labor collectives is in all ways to increase the efficiency of industrial production and improve the quality of work, and to make sure that each collective successfully fulfills plans and commitments. To do this it is necessary, above all, to strengthen the raw material base of the leading branch of industry in the oblast--nonferrous metallurgy--and more actively to increase output and improve product quality, to utilize resources comprehensively, and to introduce more extensively waste-free technology, mechanization and automation of production processes. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on startup projects, to introduce and assimilate new capacities more rapidly, and to construct residential buildings, hospitals, clubs and facilities for trade and consumer services.

"It is the duty of Eastern Kazakhstan workers," said Comrade D. A. Kunayev, "to maximally increase their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the country's Food Program and the advice and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. To do this it is necessary to resolutely eliminate shortcomings in agriculture and overcome the arrears in a number of its branches. It is necessary to gather and preserve all the crops that have been raised on the fields, to prepare animal husbandry farms for the winter in an exemplary manner and to do everything necessary to increase the number of head and productivity of the livestock. Party organizations are called upon to show more concern for mobilization of communists and all workers for the fulfillment of the tasks that have been set, to increase the responsibility of everyone for the matters entrusted to them, to raise the level of mass political and ideological-educational work, and to improve the organization of socialist competition."

Those in attendance at the meeting assured him that the oblast will be able to cope with the plan for the development of industry and construction and will take all necessary measures to increase the production and procurement of agricultural products.

S. M. Tyumebayev, Kazak SSR minister of consumer services, participated in the work of the meeting. A. K. Protozanov, first secretary of the obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, accompanied Comrade D. A. Kunayev on his trip through the oblast.

11772
CSO: 1830/32

REGIONAL

NEW FIRST SECRETARY OF SEMIPALATINSK OBLAST PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTED

[Editorial Report' Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 2 reports that A.G. Ramazanov was removed as first secretary and member of the Semipalatinsk Oblast Party Committee and transferred to another post. S.K. Kubashev was elected the new first secretary. O.S. Miroshkhin, Kazakh CP Central Committee second secretary attended the meeting.

CSO: 1830/41

REGIONAL

ALIYEV AT USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PHILOSOPHY CONFERENCE

PM121101 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[AzerINFORM-attributed apparent text of speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered at 28 October Baku visiting session of the Bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department]

[Text] Comrades!

History has known many events which have influenced in one way or another the subsequent course of society's development and have thereby been retained in people's memory. But there are events of worldwide political significance whose role and impact do not diminish with the passing of time but increase more and more. Being a result of the peoples' conscious activity, they enter into life, uniting the past with the present and illuminating the road to the future for whole centuries. The creation of the USSR 60 years ago was just such a historic event. (Applause)

Being the direct continuation and development of the great October cause, the USSR's formation was an outstanding landmark in world history. The victory of the proletarian revolution, breaking the chains of capitalist exploitation and destroying all varieties of social and then national inequality and oppression, marked a fundamental upheaval in the whole system of social relations. They began to be built as relations of collectivism, comradely cooperation and mutual assistance. In the October revolution's very first legislative acts decisive steps were taken toward fully liberating formerly oppressed nations and ensuring their de jure and, ultimately, de facto equality. All this predetermined the insuperable attraction of the former oppressed outlying national districts toward revolutionary Russian and Soviet power. The rallying of the peoples of a vast country on the basis of a socialist federation marked a fundamental turning point in national relations--a commonality of interest came into being, and relations of trust and friendship evolved in place of alienation, discord, mistrust and enmity.

Historical distance enables us to evaluate more fully the greatness of the path traveled. The socialist society has taken shape and is developing successfully, having now reached a high level of maturity. The high level of its ideological, political, social and international unity is an outstanding achievement on this path. The Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups have scaled

the heights of modern social progress and been rallied in a historically new social and international community of people--the united Soviet people. A new historic type of individual--the Soviet person--has been shaped in the course of the struggle for socialism and as a result of fundamental social transformations.

The 60-year existence of the multinational Soviet state, which has shown the world the only correct way to resolve the nationalities question fully and irrevocably and rallied the peoples in a united fraternal family, is the most convincing and most incontestable evidence of V.I. Lenin's brilliant perspicacity and the Communist Party's political wisdom and farsightedness. (Applause)... "The USSR is not just a state formation," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "but a voluntary unbreakable socialist alliance of all the Soviet peoples, which is part of their flesh and blood and constitutes the chief, determining feature of their state consciousness." The historically unprecedented relations of spiritual kinship which have been set up in the Soviet Union among dozens of nations and ethnic groups are a most vivid manifestation of the revolutionary transforming, creating and rallying force of socialist ideology and Marxist-Leninist science and confirmation of the profound truth of the basic theses elaborated by Lenin of the theory of the nationalities question and of the historical correctness of the party's nationalities policy. (Tumultuous applause) Vladimir Ilich comprehensively substantiated the strategy and tactic of the most just--proletarian--solution of the nationalities question, created the harmonious theory of proletarian internationalism, elaborated the scientific concept of nations and national relations and indicated the path of the people's international cohesion. The mighty force of Lenin's genius has been embodied in the historic achievements of every people of our great union and in the dynamics of the rapid advance of the entire multinational socialist society. (Applause)

This is precisely why the working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, are preparing to celebrate the USSR's 60th anniversary as a festival of proletarian internationalism and of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy. (Applause) Azerbaijan's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are greeting the nationwide festival with shock labor and record achievements. Every day brings new labor victories won in honor of the Soviet state's jubilee. The preparations for it and the extensive propaganda of the historic gains of the party's nationalities policy and of the successes and achievements of every Soviet republic permeate the sociopolitical life of Azerbaijan. All this graphically attests to the working people's warm approval of Lenin's nationalities policy and to their determination to continue strengthening our state's unity and cohesion. (Tumultuous applause)

Theoretical work has always held and now holds a very important place in communists' activity. "A Marxist-Leninist party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "cannot fulfill its role if it does not devote proper attention to interpreting all that happens, generalizing new phenomena of life and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory." A tremendous role in the party's ideological activity and theoretical work belongs to the ideas and principles of proletarian internationalism and the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and national relations, which reflects the very valuable experience of the formation and development of the internationalist community of the USSR's peoples.

A feeling of satisfaction is aroused by the fact that a visiting session of the Bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department, on whose agenda figure urgent questions of the development of national relations under conditions of a mature socialist society, is taking place in the republic's Academy of Sciences here in Baku on the eve of the USSR's 60th anniversary.

The USSR Academy of Sciences is the major center of fundamental scientific research, the true headquarters of Soviet science and its leading force. Uniting the outstanding scientists of our multinational motherland, it makes a tremendous contribution to the cause of the USSR's communist building and to strengthening the might of the motherland of October. The Union Academy plays a great role in creating and strengthening scientific centers--the Union Republic Academies of Sciences--and training national scientific cadres.

The Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, too, is a true child of the "big academy." And we note with a sense of pride and warm gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that our republic, which did not have a single scientific institution before the establishment of Soviet power, now possesses very rich scientific and scientific-technical potential, a ramified network of scientific research institutes and organizations and numerous highly skilled cadres.

An important place in Soviet science belongs to sociopolitical knowledge and, among this, to Marxist-Leninist philosophy and Soviet law. We regard the arrival of a large group of eminent scientists--social scientists, philosophers and legal experts--in Azerbaijan and the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department Bureau in such a representative composition under the chairmanship of Comrade Anatoliy Grigoryevich Yegorov, academician-secretary of the department, as a major sociopolitical event which will undoubtedly be an important landmark in the activity of all Azerbaijan's social scientists. (Applause) We are pleased, esteemed guests, to welcome you all on Azerbaijan soil and are certain that your work here will give a new boost to the fruitful elaboration of urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist theory. (Applause)

Comrades! Soviet Azerbaijan is a concrete and graphic example of the effectiveness and fruitfulness of Lenin's nationalities policy and clear evidence of the tremendous transforming force of the peoples' friendship and fraternity. It is precisely thanks to the party's nationalities policy and the assistance and support of the fraternal peoples--above all, the tremendous and selfless assistance of the great Russian people--that socialist principles have triumphed in the life of Soviet Azerbaijan, its productive forces have increased many times over, and the people's social and spiritual makeup has radically changed. (Applause)

It is impossible to encapsulate and express in a few words all the very profound transformations in the people's life as a result of which the Azerbaijan socialist nation has been formed and has flourished. The Azerbaijan people have reached a high level in the development of their economy, social life and culture. They are united with all our country's peoples by indissoluble bonds of a common historical destiny and the common fundamental interests of the USSR's unified national economic complex, state-political system and communist

ideology. But whatever achievements of the working people on the path of socialist and communist building we speak about, they are all the result of the historically unprecedented acceleration of social development brought about by great labor cooperation and the peoples' mutual assistance, the result of consistently implementing Lenin's wise nationalities policy. (Tumultuous applause)

The stage of developed socialism is marked by new and still more impressive achievements of the country's peoples, including the Azerbaijan people. It has brought with it a giant increase in the scale of physical production, an intensification of the processes of our society's social homogeneity and the assertion of a single Soviet culture for all the USSR's peoples.

Soviet Azerbaijan has scored great successes during the 9th, 10th and 11th 5-year plans on the foundation of mature socialism's inexhaustible strength and potential. During the 70's the volume of industrial production increased 120 percent, and that of agricultural production 110 percent. Much has been done for social development and the growth of the working people's well-being. In 1981 the produced national income increased 140 percent compared with 1969. The average monthly wages of workers and employees increased 40 percent, while the earnings of kolkhoz members trebled. The housing conditions of every third inhabitant of the republic have been improved.

We are pleased that Azerbaijan's contribution to the all-union economy increased significantly during the 70's and that the republic's share in the production of national income and of industrial and agricultural output in the country increased.

Azerbaijan's working people were the first among the union republics to fulfill the 10th 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 2.5 months. The Azerbaijan people's labor heroism was crowned with the motherland's high award--a Third Order of Lenin. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause) The presentation of the Order of Lenin to the republic by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was a historic event of tremendous sociopolitical significance. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause) Leonid Ilich's stay in Azerbaijan, his meetings with working people and his profound attention to the republic's affairs and needs are a splendid example of the creative implementation of the party's nationalities policy with regard to our specific conditions. The high assessments, wise advice and recommendations, criticisms and guidelines contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the festivities in Baku are imbued with Leninist concern for people, their happiness and prosperity and for the further flowering of Soviet Azerbaijan. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Azerbaijan is a multinational republic with very rich internationalist traditions, whose roots go back to the origins of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Azerbaijan CP, true to Lenin's behests and the traditions of proletarian internationalism, is consistently implementing the party's nationalities policy, takes the multinational composition of the republic's population into careful consideration in all organizational and party political work and shows indefatigable concern for the economic and sociocultural development of all nationalities and for their active participation in sociopolitical life.

An internationalist line in cadre policy is followed unwaveringly in the republic, and workers are selected and placed with regard to the national composition of the population.

Party organizations, ideological establishments and the mass media propagandize widely and purposefully the ideas and principles of socialist internationalism and involve different sections of the population in diverse forms of international [internatsionalnoye] intercourse. Work on the mastering of the Russian language by Azerbaijan's working people is one of the central tasks being consistently resolved in the republic. The Azerbaijan people have a feeling of tremendous love and respect for the great Russian people and their very rich culture. And this love is clearly expressed in their insuperable attraction toward Russian--the language of the peoples' friendship and fraternity and a very important means of inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnoye] intercourse.

(Tumultuous applause)

Clear guidelines for the further improvement of work on international education were defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." Guided by all-party guidelines, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has drawn up measures to further develop the Azerbaijan working people's international ties with the working people of the fraternal Soviet republics and, on this basis, to intensify the internationalist education of the masses. Party, Soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations and ideological establishments are implementing an extensive program for the further development and deepening of social, ideological and cultural ties between all of Azerbaijan's cities, rayons and large labor collectives and tens and hundreds of cities, rayons and collectives at different ends of our immense homeland. In accordance with the 26th CPSU and 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress instructions, the republic's party organizations devote special attention to strengthening ideological and political education work in multinational labor collectives and at places of residence.

People representing almost 100 nations and ethnic groups, united in a single fraternal family, are together writing the labor chronicle of their republic, their sunny region, and are increasing the glory and wealth of Soviet Azerbaijan. (Applause) And the splendid words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the festivities in Baku are the highest and dearest reward for Azerbaijan's communists: "We note with satisfaction that a good working mood, a healthy moral and political atmosphere and a spirit of internationalism and of fraternity of the peoples prevail in the republic." (Tumultuous applause)

The historic gains of the party Leninist nationalities policy and the successes and achievements of every people and every Soviet republic are real manifestations of the CPSU's political innovation and of the social creativity of working people of all nationalities. They are founded on a profoundly scientific, comprehensive approach to resolving the social and, thus, the national problems of our development and to improving social relations. They are founded on Marxist-Leninist science and the theory of nations and national relations.

Unity of theory and practice is the law of all CPSU activity. The indefatigable improvement of Marxist-Leninist theory and the introduction of its achievements into practice are a very important direction of all the CPSU's ideological work. At the stage of mature socialism the Communist Party and its theoretical cadres have enriched revolutionary science with new experience and achievements. The Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and national relations has been considerably enriched with new ideas and theses. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes the greatest contribution to the creative elaboration of its problems. (Tumultuous applause) His works and speeches have formulated and substantiated the Leninist nationalities policy at the stage of mature socialism and put forward fundamental theses on the Soviet people as a new historic community, on national relations as a reality of mature socialism, on the dialectics of internationalism and patriotism in the practice of communist building and on the monolithic cohesion of the Soviet people. They have defined the main directions of the entire contemporary development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nations and national relations.

Backed by this tremendous ideological and theoretical wealth, Soviet philosophers, historians, legal experts and representatives of all the other social sciences are doing great and fruitful work, investigating diverse processes of the flowering and rapprochement of nations and the formation and development of the Soviet people, and studying and generalizing the Communist Party's multifaceted practice in the international education of the working masses. Works created in recent years by scientific collectives of the USSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy and Law Department make an appreciable contribution to elaborating the Marxist-Leninist theory of national relations and problems of Soviet building.

Azerbaijan's social scientists have also activated their efforts in this direction. The creation--on the initiative of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee--of the Palace of the Friendship of the USSR's Peoples, which acts as a republican sociopolitical, scientific research and propaganda center for questions of the working people's international and patriotic education, has opened up great new potential for studying and propagandizing the achievements of the party's nationalities policy. The organization of a special scientific subdepartment at the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Philosophy and Law--the section of theoretical problems of national relations and international education--is widening this potential. It is a question, in particular, of investigating comprehensively and in depth, generalizing and propagandizing the tremendous experience of the practical implementation of the CPSU's nationalities policy in Azerbaijan and of the international cohesion and education of the masses--experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (Tumultuous applause)

During his stay in Azerbaijan Leonid Ilich visited the Republic Palace of the Friendship of the USSR's Peoples and familiarized himself with its exhibits. He left the following remark in the honored visitors book: "Azerbaijan is famous for its rich international traditions. It is gratifying to note that they are being multiplied and developed nowadays. Azerbaijan's labor successes and its active contribution to the cause of communist building in our country are the fruit of the joint work of the republic's working people of all nationalities closely rallied beneath the Leninist banner of the peoples' friendship." (Applause)

These words convey a high assessment of the work being done by the Azerbaijan party organization to enrich and develop the splendid international traditions of the republic's working people at the stage of mature socialism, and an appeal to strengthen indefatigably the fraternity and friendship of the peoples and the militant internationalist spirit of more and more new generations of builders of communism. (Tumultuous applause) And it is the duty of the republic's scientists to make an increasing contribution to this work and to enrich the practice of the republic's party organizations with their research and generalizations.

Comrades! Great scientific research tasks stem from the decisions and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which focused the attention of social scientists on urgent problems of the development of national relations at the modern stage. "The dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state as ours," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "gives rise to many problems demanding the party's sensitive attention." Life today demands of every researcher sensitive attention to everything that arises in the life and relations of nations and profound penetration of the dialectics of the diverse and complex national and international processes taking place with one degree of originality or another in all the republics.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions enshrine this conclusion: "In the period of developed socialism the restructuring of all social relations on the collectivist principles inherent in the new system is being completed. This restructuring embraces both the material and the spiritual spheres and our whole way of life." How does this conclusion apply to the tasks of improving national relations? There exists a great need to research and generalize experience of the struggle for the total victory of collectivist relations in all spheres and links of our life, including the sphere of national relations. This experience also includes the assertion of the norms and principles of internationalism in the consciousness and the way of life of the members of our society. And, of course, it is subject to comprehensive analysis. It is impossible to imagine the assertion of collectivist relations by and large without the daily manifestation of collectivism in practice everywhere. Propagandizing the principles of socialist collectivism and its most important manifestation--internationalism--and strengthening collectivist, internationalist principles in all spheres and cells of our multinational society means enriching the people's patriotic consciousness and enhancing their sociopolitical activity. Every Soviet scientist must make his worthy contribution to this cause.

I would like to draw your attention to one more problem of tremendous ideological and political significance. The resolution of the nationalities question in the USSR. The free and equal development of the socialist nations and ethnic groups and their indissoluble international unity are of tremendous international significance. During the 60 years of its victorious path the multinational Soviet state has accumulated tremendous, very valuable social experience of the revolutionary restructuring of national relations, experience of the gigantic liftoff of peoples who previously lagged considerably behind in their economic, political and sociocultural development.

It is the duty of social scientists indefatigably to study, generalize and propagandize this experience and to place it at the service of the struggle for social and national progress on all continents and in all corners of the earth. Of course, this work is being done through the efforts of many scientists, and much has been done here. However, it is perfectly clear that the better the gains of Lenin's nationalities policy and the successes and achievements of every USSR people are known in the world and the more widespread is the Soviet experience of successfully resolving very complex national problems, the higher is the prestige and impact of socialism, of the Communist Party's policy and of the Soviet state's activity. And, at the same time, this is practical assistance for revolutionaries and fighters for the social and national liberation of working people in capitalist and developing countries. This is the great patriotic and international duty of social scientists.

The increased tasks of communist building and the intensified ideological struggle in the world require of social scientists a more profound and skilled scientific analysis, comprehensive illumination of present-day problems, the further enhancement of the role of social sciences in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and increased militancy, forcefulness and reasoning the inventions and fabrications of bourgeois falsifiers of the CPSU's nationalities policy and of all anticomмуists.

I believe that these urgent problems could be the object of joint efforts by social scientists of head scientific establishments of the union republics, in particular our republic. It strikes us as very useful, for example, to generalize experience of economic, sociocultural and national state building in Azerbaijan under conditions of mature socialism and to investigate the national and international processes occurring here in the context of the general course of development of Soviet society.

Allow me, comrades, to express confidence that your work and today's upcoming discussion of urgent problems of national relations will serve to deepen theoretical research and generalizations in one of the most complex aspects of the life of society--the development and cooperation of nations and ethnic groups and the ways and means of further strengthening their unity. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

I wish you, comrades, great successes in your upcoming work. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause)

CSO: 1830/45

REGIONAL

ALIYEV GREETS USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GEOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 30 Oct 82 carries on page 1 an 800 word report of Azerbaijan CP Central Committee reception for participants at a meeting in Baku of the Bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Geology, Geophysics and Geochemistry. Candidate Member of the CPSU CC Politburo and First Secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee G. A. Aliyev presided over the reception at which B. S. Sokolov, academician and secretary of the Department and Lenin prize laureate, spoke. He spoke with appreciation about the republic Academy of Sciences for their help in organizing the meeting and for their contributions to the field particularly in the area of oil and gas.

Aliyev spoke of the importance of geological sciences for the development of the economy of the country and the work being done and needing to be done to solve problems relating to energy. He called for increasing the level of scientific work and paying close attention to the training of young scientists. In conclusion, Aliyev "expressed certainty that the advice and help of the leading Soviet scientists would aid the further effective development of geological sciences in Azerbaijan, and wished the guest new creative successes in their important work."

Others who participated in the discussion included Azerbaijan CP CC Secretary G. A. Gasanov; CPSU CC official O. A. Bogatikov; G. B. Abdullayev, president of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and A. A. Ali-zade, corresponding member of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Geology.

CSO: 1830/47

REGIONAL

SPEECHES AT KIRGHIZ PARTY ACTIV ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Speech by Usubaliyev

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party, to a meeting of the aktiv of the republic's health workers in Frunze on 8 October 1982]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

We have gathered together to determine the specific tasks of the workers in the republic's health, party, soviet, and economic bodies in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures to Improve the Health Protection of the Population".

Permit me in the name of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR to heartily greet you, the participants in the present republic aktiv, and to transmit to you best wishes for prosperity and happiness in life and success in work.

The large-scale social changes for the better, which are typical of a society of mature socialism, and the constant growth in national prosperity and the educational and cultural levels of the Soviet people -- these are the fruitful results of the party's social policy. One of the main achievements of this policy is the wide-spread development of a system of public health care in the country. The USSR health care system has been constructed on the Leninist principles of equal accessibility to medical help for each Soviet individual, universal coverage of the population, wide-spread prevention of disease, the state nature of sanitation measures, a close bond between medical science and practices, free treatment and true humanism. The Soviet state health care system has truly become national for the first time in world practices. It exists for the people, for the protection of their health. It is an enormous social accomplishment of the Soviet people, there is no and never will be such a system for organizing health care in the capitalist world.

We continuously feel the great and comprehensive help of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government in all our work to develop the national health care system in the republic. The participation of Comrade Sergey Petrovich Burenkov, the USSR minister of health, and Comrade Pavel Pavlovich Shirinskiy, the deputy head of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee, in the work of our meeting is one of the examples of this attention.

Comrades! Thanks to the broad help and support of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, our health care has received unprecedented development during the years of Soviet power.

Today, a broad network of treatment and disease prevention establishments, including 270 hospitals with 44,000 beds, 350 outpatient polyclinic establishments, more than 300 drug stores, and approximately 1,000 doctor's assistants and midwife dispensaries are operating in Kirghizstan. The medical establishments are primarily equipped with modern equipment and gear and have medicinal remedies and highly qualified personnel available. All this has permitted the level of highly qualified medical help for the population to be considerably raised.

The Soviet state is not sparing any effort to develop health care. It is sufficient to say that more than 680 million rubles were expended during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone in our republic directly on the medical needs of the population. This is significantly more than during the previous five-year plan.

The material base of our medical institutions is being strengthened more and more from year to year just as throughout the country. During the last 15 years alone, hospitals with 8,500 beds and polyclinics for 9,300 visits a shift were constructed using state capital investments. More than 130 different health care installations were put into operation using all sources of financing during the 10th Five-Year Plan. The rates of construction for health care installations are also being speeded up during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The 1981 plan for commissioning hospitals was fulfilled by 110 percent and that for outpatient polyclinic establishments by 100 percent.

The complex of buildings of the Kirghizskiy Cardiological Scientific Research Institute, which is equipped with the latest equipment and with a hospital with 320 beds where approximately 7,000 patients received specialized treatment and more than 70,000 went for a consultation during the last two years, has been put into operation in the city of Frunze.

The republic's first children's stomatological polyclinic capable of handling 300 visits a shift was opened last year.

The republic's maternity consultation clinic, which is capable of handling 300 visits per shift and which was commissioned in 1980, is providing a great deal of help to the population.

A large surgical complex with 345 beds is being constructed.

The construction of a multi-purpose children's hospital with 500 beds, where all types of specialized help is given to children, and consultation clinics, which can handle 500 visits a shift, has been completed in the city of Osha. The complex of the central rayon hospital with 250 beds has been constructed in Batken.

A republic consultation polyclinic for the disabled and participants in the Great Patriotic War, where 20 treatment offices have been set up, has been functioning since 1980 in the city of Frunze. During this time, highly qualified medical help has been given here to more than 7,500 participants in the Great Patriotic War.

A new polyclinic, which is capable of handling of 500 visits per shift and which is intended for servicing the builders of the republic's capital, was recently put into operation in the city of Frunze. A polyclinic of the Fourth Administration of the Republic's Ministry of Health, which is capable of handling 500 visits per shift, has also begun to function.

At the present time, more than 11,000 doctors and more than 32,000 mid-level medical workers in the republic's treatment and disease prevention establishments are protecting the workers' health. Every year, up to 700 doctors and approximately 2,500 mid-level medical workers, who have completed medical training institutions, are sent to the health care establishments. There are now 30 doctors and 88 mid-level medical workers for each 10,000 people in the republic.

Comrades! The protection of the health of women and children is the most important function of the health care system. This task is acquiring special importance in our republic in connection with the high birth-rate level. In addition, women compose 48 percent of all the workers employed in our national economy and they are making an enormous contribution to the development of Soviet Kirghizstan's economy, science and culture.

Our mothers of large families are surrounded with special attention and care. More than 80 million rubles are expended each year on payments to them of various grants and benefits. In the republic, more than 20,000 mothers have been conferred the honorary title "Mother-Heroine", and more than 103,000 mothers of large families are receiving grants and benefits. The majority of them are successfully combining the rearing of their children with active participation in economic and cultural construction. During the last two years alone, more than 128 million rubles have been expended to improve the working conditions and cultural and living services of mothers who are employed in production.

In order to improve the organization of medical help for women and children, the network of hospitals, polyclinics, maternity and children's consultation clinics, maternity hospitals, and children's preschool and medical health resort establishments is being expanded more and more. The number of maternity and gynecological beds in the republic has now been expanded to 5,500, and 136 female consultation clinics are providing outpatient polyclinic assistance to women.

There are approximately 12,000 sick beds in children's treatment establishments, and 190 children's consultation clinics and polyclinics are performing treatment and disease prevention work among children. During the last 16 years, 582 children's nurseries and kindergartens with 67,300 places have been put into operation.

In our republic, special attention is being paid to the medical services of agricultural workers who are located on distant pastures. Approximately 120,000 cattle breeders and members of their families continuously live here under the difficult conditions of the alpine area and at a great distance from population centers. Their heroic work rightfully enjoys the great respect of the party and government and among the republic's workers. Much is being done to improve their way of life and working conditions: Cultural centers have been created on the distant pastures. Schools, libraries, trade and personal services establishments, and health care institutions are operating in them.

Disease prevention examinations of the shepherds and their families are regularly conducted by travelling brigades of doctors, and special medical help has been organized for them. It is necessary to improve this work in the future and to search for new ways to organize the health care of the livestock breeders who are in the main sector of the national struggle to implement the country's food program.

In this connection, one cannot fail to mention that the medical institutions on the distant pastures need a serious strengthening of their material base. The republic's Ministry of Health is examining this question poorly. We think that the USSR Ministry of Health, dear Sergey Petrovich, will provide the necessary help in this to us.

We must strengthen in every way possible the material base of the medical institutions. During the present five-year plan we must begin the construction of five new hospitals and expand 16 existing hospitals by 2,500 beds and bring the number of sick beds in the republic as a whole to 49,000; construct six new polyclinics and expand eight operating ones; and put 50 rural outpatient clinics into operation. This will increase the reception capabilities of outpatient polyclinic institutions by almost 60,000 visits per shift.

As you see, good prospects for increasing the material base of the medical institutions have been planned. However, this program is being implemented unsatisfactorily. Several health care installations are being constructed very slowly. During the first nine months of this year, the construction and assembly work plan for health care installations was only fulfilled by 83 percent for the republic as a whole.

Cases where the construction of medical institutions is being unjustifiably stretched out are not infrequent. For more than seven years, since 1975, the Ministry of Rural Construction has been building a rehabilitation treatment hospital with 520 beds in the village of Vorontsovka in Alamedinskiy Rayon, and only about three million rubles out of 7.8 million rubles of construction and assembly work have been assimilated during this time. In other words, the

assimilation reached all told only 38 percent. The plan for construction and assembly operations is also falling through during the current year -- only 539,000 rubles out of 1.2 million rubles have been assimilated. And the customer — the republic's Ministry of Health (Comrades Turgunbayev and Chernov) — and the contractor — the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrades Kondrashov and Umetaliyev) -- are more interested in arguing over who is guilty of the fact that this installation has been converted into a "long-term construction project".

It is impossible to reconcile oneself any longer to the fact that many party, soviet and economic bodies are devoting too little attention to health care installations.

A central rayon hospital with 105 beds and capable of handling 300 visits per shift has been under construction since 1976 in Ivano-Alekseyevka in Talasskiy Rayon. This project should be put into operation this year. Meanwhile, less than half of the allotted resources have been assimilated. It is evident that this situation disturbs the Palasskiy party raykom and the rayispolkom very little.

I would like to have said that the medical workers themselves were able to exert an influence on the progress of constructing health care installations -- a great deal depends on their persistence and authoritative word. However, our medical people are still not demonstrating activity.

The provided resources must be completely assimilated, and all the planned health care installations must be put into operation. In connection with this, the Ministry of Health, construction ministries and departments, and party and soviet bodies must examine without delay and in detail the state of affairs at each installation under construction and adopt every measure for the complete fulfillment of the construction and assembly work plan.

With a pained heart, I must talk about the fact that certain medical workers are tolerating violations of their official duties and callousness and carelessness with regard to patients. It is rare, but messages arrive concerning such disgraceful items as extortion and bribes for providing medical help.

Not a single case of a callous and rude attitude toward the patients can be left unnoticed. Any violation of medical ethics must be strictly examined in medical councils so as to prevent similar cases in the future.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee carefully examines workers' letters concerning the operation of health care institutions. For example, special commissions thoroughly and comprehensively study the activity of all treatment and disease prevention institutions and analyze the letters, statements and complaints of workers which arrive in party, soviet and health care bodies and the measures which were adopted as a result of their examination.

The results of the inspections were discussed in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and in the Central Committee Bureau. Concrete measures were developed to improve the medical services of the population and to eliminate the shortcomings which were revealed during the inspections.

Instances of displays of callousness, of a callous and formal attitude by certain medical workers toward the patients, and of shortcomings in the work of hospitals and clinics and in the selection, assignment and indoctrination of personnel-- which were revealed during the inspection -- received a highly principled party evaluation.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee is taking steps to expand and improve the training of medical workers. Medical educational institutions will prepare more than 3,600 doctors and almost 14,000 mid-level medical workers during the current five-year plan.

Despite the steps which are being taken, our republic is still lagging behind the average union level for providing doctors and mid-level medical workers when calculated on a per 10,000 individual basis. Medical workers are particularly short in rural areas.

The situation is aggravated more by the high rate of turnover of medical personnel. For example, 800 doctors and about 3,000 mid-level medical and pharmaceutical workers changed their places of work during 1981. This is more than the number of young health care organ specialists which were sent during the year. Last year, 18 doctors were sent to Kalininskiy Rayon and 21 left, 76 doctors arrived in Naryn Oblast but 56 left, etc.

The turnover among medical workers, especially among the young specialists is explained to a great extent by the absence of the appropriate housing and personal services conditions. According to the conditions on 1 January 1982, 2,750 doctors lived in their own houses, 6,074-- in communal apartments, and 1,473 doctors -- in private apartments, including 376 -- in rural areas.

The republic's party, soviet and economic bodies must take every step to provide doctors with housing. For these purposes, it is necessary to make wider use not only of opportunities for providing them with housing at state expense but also the granting of bank loans for doctors, especially those in the rural areas, for the construction of their own houses and of kolkhoz and sovkhoz houses for specialists, including medical workers.

One of the main reasons for the large turnover in personnel is, in our opinion, rooted in the serious errors in staffing medical educational institutions. As experience shows, those young people, who have worked in hospitals or other medical institutions before their arrival for training and who are clearly aware of their calling, possess the high moral and ethical qualities which are required by a Soviet medical worker. It seems to us that it is necessary to primarily send them for training to a medical institute.

It is necessary to send these young people for training on orders of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and health care bodies of those regions where a shortage of medical personnel is being experienced so that they will return there after completing the institute. In addition, this increases the responsibility of the students themselves for their training. The detection of such youth and the sending of them for training are the common concern of local party, soviet, economic, and

health care bodies and medical educational institutes. If we are able to arrange accurate and coordinated work for selecting students for admission to the medical educational institute, I am confident that we will have considerably fewer "fliers" from medicine and the attachment of young specialists will be increased.

It is necessary to mention right out that there is not the necessary bond today between local party and soviet bodies, health care institutions and medical educational establishments. The chancellor's office and party committee of the medical institute (Comrades Daniyarov and Snitserenko) are still not taking the necessary steps to improve the recruiting of the student contingents. Does not the fact that only seven persons all told were accepted into the first course of the medical institute this school year on orders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes testify to this? At the same time, the republic's other VUZ are already widely practicing the admission of students upon the recommendation of work collectives. Specifically, approximately 80 percent of the students in the first course were admitted to the agricultural institute this school year based on orders of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and party, soviet and economic bodies of the oblasts and rayons.

I direct your attention to another matter of no minor importance. I am talking about the serious shortcomings in the work of protecting the health of women and children. Our network of children's treatment and disease prevention institutions, female consultation offices, and maternity hospitals, is being expanded more slowly than one would wish, and their material base is not being sufficiently strengthened. Many of them are located in converted premises, especially in the rural areas where the providing of children's and maternity beds lags behind the level, which has been achieved in cities, by quite a bit.

The level of our medical and disease prevention work among women and children is still low. Specifically, the specialized medical help, which is necessary for them, is being poorly developed and the production volume of full-value children's food does not satisfy the requirements of the population.

It is necessary to publicize medical knowledge among the population more actively and on a wider scale, to increase sanitary standards, and to regard this work as a very important sector in national health care. Both educators and all medical personnel must participate in this work. It is important to fully use all methods for publicizing medical knowledge, including the press, radio and television, and to intensify the work of Houses of Medical Enlightenment.

We are faced with performing a great deal of work to protect the environment. It is no secret that dirty sewer water and the emissions of industrial enterprises still continue to pollute the environment in many cities and population centers. The ispolkoms of local councils of peoples deputies are still exercising control poorly over the fulfillment of the prescribed tasks in constructing and commissioning the capacities of environmental protection installations. Sugar plants and a number of animal husbandry complexes in Tyupskiy, Alamedinskiy and Kantskiy Rayons are still discharging a considerable amount of waste water practically without any cleaning. At the same time, the resources, which have been allotted for these purposes are still not being fully used. I will say frankly that we

are still not hearing the authoritative voice of our scientific medical personnel in the battle to protect the environment. You see, they could do a great deal. The public, local party, soviet and economic bodies, trade unions, and all workers must be involved in this on a broader basis.

It is also necessary to improve the work of protecting labor in the national economy. Unfortunately, certain economic directors are still not attaching the necessary significance to this important question and are not adopting exhaustive measures to create appropriate production conditions for the workers. As a result, an enormous moral and material loss is being inflicted on the state. During 1981 alone, approximately 50 million rubles were paid out in the republic for grants for temporary disability.

In many enterprises, working conditions do not answer modern requirements, production standards are low, old technologies are being used, and the use of heavy manual labor is being decreased slowly. This specifically concerns the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry. It is no accident that losses in work time for disability within the mentioned ministries exceeds the average republic indicator 1.4 -fold.

Party, soviet and trade union bodies together with health care bodies must intensify the struggle against violations of the laws concerning the protection of labor and increase the personal responsibility of enterprise, organization and institute directors for the creation of healthy and safe working conditions in production. The active participation of doctors and medical supervision workers and their controlling influence is required here. When doing this, it is necessary to pay special attention to the performance of measures to improve disease prevention and to decrease the level of occupational injuries and occupational diseases.

Comrades!

Throughout the activity to improve medical services for the population, a large role belongs to the party organizations of health care institutions. We now have 148 party organizations and 30 party groups, which unite 2,500 communists, operating in this area. This is a large force. It is the communists who have been called upon to be the core which mobilizes collectives to solve the tasks which have been assigned by the party.

Experience shows that where local party and soviet bodies pay the necessary attention to medical institutions, there the level of organizing the national health care task is higher and questions concerning the strengthening of the materials base of health care institutions are solved more easily and rapidly not only by allotting centralized capital investments but also by using the resources of enterprises and farms.

However, some party and soviet bodies and enterprise and farm directors are not developing the initiative construction of medical institutions. There are rayons where not a single health care installation has been constructed during the last six years using the resources of enterprises and kolkhozes.

The party and soviet bodies of Ak-Talinskiy and Dzhungalskiy Rayons in Naryn Oblast and Ala-Bukinskiy, Sovetskiy and Frunzenskiy Rayons in Osh Oblast are dealing poorly with questions concerning the organization of health care. In these rayons, hospitals and polyclinics are located in converted structures, there is no hot water in the majority of them and there is no sewerage system. Here, several doctors work at the same time in one office under crowded and uncomfortable conditions. Unfortunately, neither the enterprises nor the kolkhozes of these rayons are engaged in the construction of medical institutions for their work collectives. This is not right.

It is necessary to use all available reserves and capabilities in developing the network and improving the material base of medical institutions. As you remember, comrades, the 1977 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Measures to Further Improve National Health Care" granted to the directors of ministries and departments the right to include the construction of medical installations for their workers in their estimated costs and to construct medical, disease prevention and pharmaceutical institutes at existing enterprises using the assets of the social and cultural measures fund.

These capabilities are being used very poorly by us. In connection with this, the directors of enterprises, ministries and departments must together with trade union committees and health care bodies develop in the very near future specific proposals to expand the network and strengthen the material base of medical, disease prevention and pharmaceutical institutions at enterprise expense; to improve working conditions and the protection of labor; and to lower the level of occupational illnesses and injuries.

These proposals will be considered among the measures which are now being prepared in the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers in connection with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures To Improve the Health Care of the Population".

Everyone, who is connected with the care of the workers' health in his practical work, must exert the maximum effort to carry out the party's instructions which resounded in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress: "It is necessary to do everything so that the Soviet person can always and everywhere obtain timely, highly qualified and sensitive medical help."

Permit me, comrades, to express the conviction that the republic's health care workers will apply all their knowledge, experience and energy to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th party's congress and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet government concerning health care questions and will insure a further improvement in the health care of the republic's workers.

Speech by Burenkov

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 3

[Speech by S. P. Burenkov, USSR minister of health, during a meeting of the aktiv of the republic's health care workers in Frunze on 8 October 1982]

[Excerpts] The workers of our motherland, the minister said, are now preparing to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in a fitting manner.

The 26th party congress and the November 1981 and May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, Comrade Burenkov continued, assigned the task of further developing Soviet national health care. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is personally devoting an exceptionally large amount of attention to this important task.

The enormous social and economic program for improving national health care, which was adopted during the 26th CPSU congress, marks a new stage in the development of our country and, consequently, of such an important branch as national health care.

Health care in our country has made an enormous qualitative leap during the years of Soviet power, especially during recent years. Soviet Kirghizia is no exception. In the speech of Comrade T. U. Usualiyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, the great successes, which the republic has achieved in developing health care -- on the one hand -- and the tasks and problems which must be resolved in a very short period -- on the other hand -- were well demonstrated.

Many questions in medical practices have today acquired special urgency. This primarily concerns the work of polyclinics. There is also the organization of note taking and self-note taking of patients for a doctor and the assignment of work within a polyclinic. There is the creation of a polyclinic work regime under which a patient would be able to get to it in the morning and in the evening and on Saturday -- in a word at any time convenient for him. Unfortunately, this requirement is not always being carried out everywhere. The unsatisfactory work of many polyclinics, low level of diagnostics and poor organization of treatment lead at times to the unwarranted sending of patients to hospitals. On the other hand, those patients who really need hospital help, often await their turn for hospitalization for days and even weeks. What can explain this? On the one hand -- poor knowledge of the work and the low qualifications of the specialists; on the other hand -- irresponsibility and complacency in work. Of course, it is also necessary to create good working conditions for sector doctors -- therapists, pediatricians and doctors who are performing specialized admissions, and it is necessary to make them completely responsible. It is necessary to effectively use that equipment, which we have today, in particular, the portable equipment for taking electrocardiograms. Strangely enough, many section therapist, including those in our republic, do not know how to operate this equipment and do not even know how to decipher an EKG. It is necessary to teach our doctors this persistently and purposefully.

An important question in the operation of polyclinics is the breaking up of the sectors so that one doctor will service no more than 2,000 inhabitants. This work must be performed consistently and in a planned manner.

The problems of rehabilitative treatment are extremely critical. The restoration of many of our sick people not only to life but also to work and their profession depends on their solution. This question is closely connected with the problem of labor resources in our country and therefore has a social, economic and political nature. We still have few rehabilitative sections in the country -- about 200 all told, but there should be 1,200 of them by the end of the five-year plan. In Kirghizia, only one of these departments, which does not, of course, solve the problem of rehabilitative therapy, has been organized as yet. The question of organizing scientific research institutes, large multi-purpose clinical hospitals, and consultation and diagnostic polyclinics on the basis of VUZ is an extremely important one. They exist here and there, but we must perform this work more energetically and in a better planned manner so as to complete it by the end of the five-year plan. It is necessary for the leading specialists -- professors, assistant professors and assistants to perform consultative admissions of sick people in polyclinics and for the population to know about this.

Regarding the need to expand and bring specialized medical help closer to the population, the minister pointed out that the experiences in organizing the cardiological service in the country, specifically in Kirghizia, serves as a good example here. There is sense in using it in other types of specialized medical help, for example, when treating certain non-infectious diseases such as pulmonary, nervous and oncologic ones. The speaker dwelt in detail on the question of the quality of medical help. Unfortunately, he said, there are also quite a few shortcomings in the prevention, diagnosing and treatment of a number of illnesses in Kirghizia.

Comrade Burenkov next dwelt on the problem of the so called bed-days in hospitals. This indicator is somewhat higher, than the all-union, one in Kirghizia. What is behind this? First of all, there are the shortcomings in the work of the polyclinics and in the examination of patients in the hospital themselves and at times the unsatisfactory organization of the treatment and diagnostic process. All this is well known, but the state of affairs is not improving. It is necessary that the turnover of beds -- however, of course, not by decreasing the periods and lowering the effectiveness of treatment but by intensifying it and improving the quality of medical and sanitation measures -- be increased in hospitals, especially in multi-purpose ones.

The problem of mid-level medical personnel, on whom the primary load for the care and nursing of patients lies, has important significance.

In Kirghizia, the number of mid-level medical workers, who arrive per 10,000 inhabitants is significantly lower than the average for the country. Nevertheless, the republic's Ministry of Health is paying insufficient attention to the training of doctors and mid-level medical personnel. This situation must be immediately corrected.

Next, the speaker dwelt on several special questions in the development of cardiology, oncology, phthisiology, stomatology, neurology, surgery, first aid, etc. He emphasized the need to further expand the scales of treating workers in trade union health centers and the importance of strengthening the medical sanitation units and subunits in industrial enterprises and construction organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

A great deal of attention in our country, Comrade Burenkov continued, is being paid to the health of veterans and the disabled -- all the participants in the Great Patriotic War. A great deal is being done in this respect in our republic also. We visited a special polyclinic in Frunze which is providing consultative help to the war veterans. The initiative for creating it belongs to the republic's Communist Party Central Committee. This is a very necessary and noble cause.

Next, the minister dwelt on the health care workers' tasks which flow from the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the country's Food Program which was approved during it. First of all, it is the bringing of medical help to the rural population by constructing and expanding the network of out-patient, doctors' assistant and midwife centers. It is necessary to strengthen the central rayon hospitals and to develop mobile types of medical assistance. During all this, it is necessary to provide qualified help on a larger scale to rural inhabitants in our urban medical institutions.

The level of medical services for the population would be extremely higher if the construction of medical and disease prevention institutions was not being delayed and if they were being handed over on time and in good condition. Disruption of the construction of hospitals and polyclinics, especially those where children will be treated, is intolerable.

Serious problems are the training of medical personnel in educational institutions, the formation of a Soviet medical person's high moral and professional qualities, and the instilling of faithfulness to a USSR doctor's oath. When solving this task, the role of the social science department in medical VUZ must be considerably improved. The task of selecting and assigning the leading personnel of health care bodies is no less important. It is necessary to introduce into the system regular accountings by the directors of medical and pharmaceutical institutions to the workers. This is a large job. How many questions could be removed if the head doctor, his deputies or specialist doctors would meet regularly with the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Burenkov expressed the confidence that the health care body workers, doctors, mid-level medical personnel, educators, and all the medical public of the republic would do everything to successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th party congress and make a fitting contribution to the cause of the Soviet people's health care.

8802
CSO: 1830/36

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV APPROVES NEW CO-OP CONSTRUCTION IN FRUNZE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[KirTAG [Kirgiz News Agency] article: "Let's Give Broad Extension and Support to a Valuable Initiative"]

[Excerpts] On 20 October a conference was held at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia [CPK]. The conference discussed steps for the material-technical and political-organizational support of a valuable initiative and its broad extension.

The persons invited to the conference included the secretaries of the oblast committees, the Frunze City Committee, and the rayon committees of the party, administrators of a number of ministries and departments, chairmen and deputy chairmen of city rayon executive committees, chairmen and deputy chairmen of oblast and rayon consumer unions, kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors, administrators of agro-industrial enterprises, construction organizations, and construction-planning institutes in the city of Frunze, and representatives of the press, television, and radio.

First Secretary of the CPK Central Committee, T. U. Usualiyev spoke at the conference.

The CPK Central Committee and the KiSSR Council of Ministers, Comrade Usualiyev said, note with a sense of satisfaction that workers in agriculture and the consumer cooperatives, like the rest of the workers in the republic, have accepted with a tremendous amount of inspiration the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the report given at that meeting by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and have engaged actively in the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. Responding by deeds to those decisions, they have been carrying out, under the guidance of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the republic, a large amount of work to provide the public with food products.

Guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "Additional Measures for Expanding the Sale by Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other Agricultural Enterprises of Food and Vegetable Produce to Consumer Cooperative Organizations and at Kolkhoz Markets," the workers at the Kenesh Sovkhoz (director, Kh. Karimova), Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, Osh Oblast, came forth with the

initiative concerning the construction in the city of Frunze, by the in-house method, of a store with a trading area of 400 square meters for the sale of agricultural output that had been grown on their own fields.

Following this undertaking, the Osh Oblast Union of Consumer Cooperatives pledged to begin the construction in Frunze with a trading area of 600 square meters; the Issyk-Kul and Talas Oblast Unions of Consumer Cooperatives will each build one store; and the rayon unions of consumer cooperatives and the rayon consumer cooperatives of republic subordination will build six stores. These stores will sell the excess amounts of agricultural produce that has been purchased at agreed-upon prices from the populace and the farms, as well as the produce from their own subsidiary farms.

The CPK Central Committee and the KiSSR Council of Ministers have adopted a special decree in which they approved the initiative of the farms that were mentioned in Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts, Kantskiy and Sokullukskiy Rayons and organizations of consumer cooperatives in the construction of stores for the sale of agriculture produce in Frunze with the use of their own funds and manpower. In May-June 1983 it is planned to hand over for operation in the capital 17 such stores -- at the Ala-Archinskiy market, in the Kyzyl-Asker area -- along Nizhnyaya ulitsa and Ulitsa imeni XXII parts"yezda, and in the Microrayon No. 7 and the Alamedii Micro-rayon. This is a specific contribution by the workers in the republic's agro-industrial complex to the implementation of the Food Program, and a manifestation of the true concern for the providing of the public with foodstuffs.

In order for the initiators to cope successfully with their high pledges, Comrade Usubaliyev emphasized, they had to be rendered effective assistance on the part of the party, Soviet, and economic agencies in the city. As of today, areas for the construction of the stores have been determined, and the Frunzegorproyekt, Kirgizpromprojekt, Kirgiziprostroy construction-planning institutes, TsNIEPovtseprom, a branch of the Tsentrosoyuzprojekt Institute, and other institutes have been involved in the development of the planning and estimate documentation. Rigid schedules for the issuance of documentation have been established for them. The enterprises that will render the initiators sponsorship assistance in the construction of the stores, the manufacture of individual assemblies, and the repair of the technology and equipment have also been determined.

Gosplan, Gossnab, and the KiSSR ministries of agriculture, the fruit and vegetable management, and food industry, and Kirgizpotrebsoyuz must resolve the question of providing the initiators with the necessary building materials, equipment, and machinery.

The party's oblast, city, and rayon committees, and the oblast, city, and rayon executive committees have been called upon to extend broadly the initiative of the farms and organizations of consumer cooperatives so that, by means of the funds provided by the farms, it will be possible to expand the network of the stores involved in the trade of agricultural products in the cities and industrial centers of the republic. They have been called upon, jointly with the KiSSR ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable management, and food industry, and with Kirgizpotrebsoyus, to render constant assistance to the farms and organizations in consumer cooperatives which are carrying out the construction of the stores and to guarantee their prompt activation.

The Kirghiz republic offices of USSR Gosbank and USSR Stroybank are supposed to carry out the financing of the construction of the trade projects that have been mentioned, within the limits of the plans that have been stipulated by the farms and organizations for 1982.

The inhabitants of the capital of Soviet Kirghizstan, A. Mokenov, chairman of the Frunze City Executive Committee, said, greet with a tremendous amount of joy the decision of the republic's rural workers to building their own company stores in the city of Frunze. In the future, more than 30 such modern, permanently operating stores will be built, and this will make possible the considerable improvement in the providing of fresh vegetables and fruits in a wide variety to the city residents.

Questions of constructing the stores in the city of Frunze will be constantly in the field of vision of the party and Soviet agencies in the capital. The first questions to be resolved will deal with the creation of the necessary working and everyday conditions for the construction workers. The collective sponsors -- the city's enterprises and creative organizations -- will also surround our assistants with care and attention and will render all kinds of assistance to them in their work.

5075

CSO: 1830/38

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO KIEVANS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINIAN in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "High Awards for the Kievans"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded USSR decorations and medals to the workers of industrial, construction, transport, communications, trade, science, public education, culture, health care, housing and municipal services, and personal services associations, enterprises and organizations and to workers in the soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol bodies in the city of Kiev, who have most distinguished themselves, for the successes which they have achieved in fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and in connection with the 1500th anniversary of the city of Kiev.

On 29 September, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, presented decorations and medals to a group of those who had been awarded them.

Addressing those who had gathered together, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said that today we have a good occasion to remember and to return mentally to the memorable festivities in honor of the 1500th anniversary of the city of Kiev. The celebration of this jubilee was an outstanding event in the public and political life of the country and it received a widespread international response. The Kievans and all the republic's workers are, of course, proud of the fact that the city of Kiev is being awarded the order of the Friendship of Peoples for its great services in strengthening the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples and for the successes which have been achieved in economic and cultural construction and those in connection with the jubilee. As you know, almost 4,000 Kievans are also being conferred state awards.

Permit me, dear comrades, to express in your name, in the name of all those being decorated and in the name of all the city's workers hearty thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their high evaluation of Kiev's services and the Kievans' work prowess and for their constant attention and concern for the development of our republic and its capital. Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy

further said that the pride of our hero city and its main invaluable wealth is the people, the wonderful workers who are multiplying by their selfless work, brains, and talent the economic and defensive might of our state and the glory of their city. We note with special satisfaction that the galaxy of the Kievans has been filled with Heroes of Socialist Labor.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out the enormous contribution which the scientific and creative intelligentsia of the republic's capital has made to the development of Soviet science and to increasing the spiritual wealth of our people.

The city party organization and the party gorkom and raykoms are performing enormous work to mobilize communists and all the city's workers to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans and socialist obligations in the present five-year plan. It would be correct and just if we pointed out that a great deal has been changed for the better in the work of the city and rayon party committees during recent years. Work has become more energetic in all avenues; production and economic tasks are being solved energetically, persistently and -- I would say -- with spirit; and a great deal is being done to improve the living, working and rest conditions of the Kievans. It is quite natural that Yuriy Nikiforovich Yel'chenko, the first secretary of the party city committee, is being deservedly awarded the motherland's highest award -- the Order of Lenin. The first secretary of the Leninskiy, Dneprovskiy, Pecherskiy and Podolskiy party raykoms and other party workers are being given high awards.

Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate you with all my heart in the name of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet presidium and government for the high state awards and to wish you new and larger successes in your work for the good of our beloved homeland.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said that all of us well know that the motherland's high awards are not only a great honor for each one being decorated. They assume and even greater responsibility for future affairs. As L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in Baku, there is a great deal of work ahead of us. The tasks, which have been assigned by the 26th congress of our party for building the country's economic potential and for further improving the peoples living standards are great and difficult ones. However, we know that a high responsibility for the task entrusted, strict discipline, creative initiative, and the conscientious fulfillment of our obligations determine the success of the matter. If such an approach to the task becomes the norm for each collective in which we work, there is no doubt that it is possible to achieve more, solve the party's plans successfully, and greet the great holiday of our multinational motherland --the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR-- in a fitting manner. Let the high state awards give you new strength, energy and creative inspiration.

In their responses, those who were decorated heartily thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet government, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their high evaluation of their work. In the name of the communists and all Kievan's, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, candidate member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, attested that the city's

workers would work even more persistently at implementing the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans for the construction of communism.

Comrades A. F. Vatchenko, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, A. A. Titarenko, A. S. Kapto, V. S. Shevchenko — the deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ya. Ya. Kolotukha-- secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the conferring of the decoration.

8802

CSO: 1800/26

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS ON MULTINATIONAL SOVIET STATE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINIAN in Russian 2 Oct 82 p 1

/Opening speech by Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU CC and first secretary of the CP of Ukraine CC: "A Living Embodiment of Leninist Ideas"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

/Text/ My dear comrades!

Two epoch-making events became the sources of the emergence and development of an historically unprecedented, multi-national, new type of state. These events were the victory of the Great October Revolution and the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And two glorious anniversaries are being marked by the Soviet people this year: the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They are inextricably bound together by the wholehearted struggle of the working class and its party, by the thoughts and deeds of the great Lenin. Like the Great October Revolution, the creation of the USSR is the living embodiment of his immortal ideas, the most important result of carrying out the internationalist policy of the Bolshevik Party.

This reality seems particularly visible today, from the historical distance of 60 years. That is why the 60th anniversary of the USSR is a noteworthy event in the life of the Soviet people, a witness to the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and the outstanding achievements of socialism.

/"On this glorious anniversary,"/ it is emphasized in the decree of the CPSU CC, entitled "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," /"the Soviet Union presents itself to the entire world as a friendly family of republics with equal rights, jointly engaged in building communism. The socio-political and ideological unity of our society is monolithic. Unbreakable is the solidarity of the Soviet people around our native Communist Party and its Central Committee, headed by that true continuer of the great Leninist cause, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev."/

Our country has embodied in practice the leader's testament concerning the creation of a voluntary union of nations, based on the fullest trust, on the clear awareness of fraternal unity, and on the completely voluntary nature of their agreement. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics personifies the state unity of the Soviet people, and it rallies all nations and nationalities for the purpose of jointly building communism.

On the eve of this jubilee, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the enormous importance of the formation of the USSR looms with particular impressiveness in the destinies of all the nations and nationalities in the country.

The determining role in the creation of an integrated, union-type state was played by the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. As the first multi-national Soviet state, the Russian Federation was the prototype for the USSR.

The working people of our republic are proud of the fact that the Soviet Ukraine became one of the initiators of the creation of the USSR. They know well that for their freedom, their happiness, and their prosperity they are obliged to the Leninist international unity of the peoples of the entire country.

The formation of the USSR opened up the broadest prospects for the precipitous development of the republic's productive forces and the consolidation of the Ukrainian socialist nation; it created all the conditions for the flowering of its culture and subsequent drawing closer together with other socialist nations, for their multi-faceted cooperation in building socialism and communism.

The mighty union of Soviet republics, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy declared further, the fraternal aid of the Great Russian people, constituted the granite foundation on which the Soviet Ukraine achieved unprecedented heights in all spheres of social development. Within the body of the USSR our republic found the guarantees of its own state sovereignty as well as reliable protection from imperialist infringements on its independence and liberty.

Within the country's integrated national economic complex the Ukrainian SSR today appears as a flourishing industrial-agrarian republic. The Soviet Ukraine produces approximately one-fifth of the USSR's industrial and agricultural output; it has become a very important fuel-energy and metallurgical base, one of the centers for machine building, along with the chemical, light, and food-processing industries, and it is the country's most important granary.

Just think, comrades: over the period of 60 years--since 1922--the volume of industrial production in this republic has grown by a factor of more than 275. Any people can be rightfully proud of such a growth rate!

/The successes of socialist Ukraine, as emphasized by the general secretary of the CPSU CC and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, constitute, of course, in the first place, the fruit of the labor of the Ukrainian people, of its sons and daughters.

On the other hand, the Ukraine's successes are also, to a considerable extent, the fruit of the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the entire Land of the Soviets, the fruit of their joint labor./

We are sincerely grateful to our party's Central Committee and to the Soviet government, as well as to the profoundly respected Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their unwavering support and concern for the development of the republic's economy and culture, for the flourishing of the Soviet Ukraine.

The Communists, the people of the Ukraine, and all the Soviet people unanimously support the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, the purposeful activities of its Leninist Central Committee, directed at strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, continuing the steady upsurge of the people's material and cultural standard of living, and ensuring universal peace.

/As L. I. Brezhnev remarked in his speech in Baku, for us a guiding star will always be the words of the great Lenin to the effect that the Soviet state "desires to live in peace with all peoples and to direct all its efforts at domestic construction."/

The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasants, and national intelligentsia ardently approve the new, large-scale, Soviet peace initiatives, which are aimed at disrupting the militaristic intentions of American imperialism and its allies along with their stirring up the arms race, which is dangerous for all mankind.

In particular, this finds its concrete expression in the exceptionally high political and labor upswing during these days, the wide scope of socialist competition within the republic for a worthy celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

/The efforts of the three-million-member republican party organization and of all the Soviet Ukraine's working people are concentrated on carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress, the Plenums of the CPSU CC, and the positions taken by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. At the center of attention is carrying out the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, the Food Program./

The development of the republican, oblast, and rayon food programs is nearing a conclusion; comprehensive plans have been drawn up for developing the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Particular importance therein is being accorded to increasing the gross grain yields and improving the efficiency of utilizing land-reclamation measures, equipment, and fertilizers, along with the production and quality of feeds for livestock raising.

The task which we are now confronted with is, in the final analysis, to guard ourselves against the caprices of nature. But for this purpose we need new--and extremely significant--capital investments, new vehicles, and new methods for breeding plants and animals. In sum, we need to work actively everywhere and at all levels, to constantly seek out better paths for moving forward on.

If we speak about industry, a noteworthy characteristic of its development today is the concentration of efforts on the determining sectors, such as the fuel-and-energy complex, the technical re-tooling of sectors; this entails a great deal of work on strengthening the connection between science and production and on improving its effectiveness.

The system of administering scientific and technical progress is also being improved. Six republican targeted complexes have been implemented, as well as 140 sectorial and about 100 regional scientific and technical programs. Last year an economic effect totalling more than 900 million rubles was obtained from introducing new equipment and advanced technology. This year the effect is expected to be even more substantial.

With regard to the most important indicators in industry, the plan for this year is being fulfilled. Output amounting to 705 million rubles above the plan has already been carried out this year, including 435 million rubles worth of mass consumer goods.

/Today, on the eve of the jubilee, the following simple and significant truth is being felt especially substantially and visibly: for the working people of the Soviet Ukraine there is no happiness higher than that of belonging to the great and powerful family of Soviet republics, to a new historical community of people--the Soviet people!

There is no happiness nor responsibility higher than labor for the common good, in the name of the triumph of the bright ideals of peace and communism! /

It seems to me, comrades, that this profoundly optimistic and purposeful state of the human soul, inherent in all Soviet people, ought to substantially aid scientific research as well. For without vital human emotions, as V. I. Lenin so acutely noted, "there is no, nor can there be any, /seeking/ after truth."

In adopting a decision to conduct a republican scientific conference, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy noted, the CP of the Ukraine CC proceeded from the fact that social scientists are called upon to deeply study and universally sum up the historical experience of our society's development.

The scientific congress which we are attending today has thematically combined, so to speak, the jubilee problems. Herein lies its significance and topicality. Because, of course, the spectrum of the scientific quest in the field of the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of the USSR, as well as national relations, is truly limitless.

The scientists, party workers, and propagandists who have assembled here have the task of profoundly analyzing the processes connected with the formation and successful development of the USSR.

Of exceptional importance is the theoretical conception of the urgent problems of the development of socialist nations and nationalities within the society of developed socialism, their flourishing and drawing together, the working out of reference points and specific recommendations for practical work.

It is important for us to intensify the scientific provision of systematic and targeted propaganda of the patriotic and internationalist traditions of the party, the working class, and of the entire Soviet people.

As was pointed out at the 26th congress, our party has struggled and always will struggle decisively against such phenomena, alien to socialism, as chauvinism or nationalism, against any nationalistic kinks, whether it is, let's say, anti-Semitism or Zionism. We are opposed to tendencies directed at artificially erasing nationalistic traits. But, to the very same extent, we also consider it inadmissible to have them be exaggerated artificially.

It is precisely for this reason that the party is so persistent in inculcating in its own personnel the capacity to examine intra-national and inter-national processes from consistently internationalist points of view. Moreover, we should also consider the fact that the class adversary in a fierce ideological struggle with the world of socialism and the international labor movement today places his bet more and more often on nationalism.

At the same time historical experience convincingly affirms the fact that the /present-day social progress of mankind defines proletarian internationalism. In the words of V. I. Lenin, "the entire future of socialism" belongs to the genuine internationalists./

This Leninist thought will undoubtedly permeate all the work of our conference.

Of top-rank importance for social practice is the meticulous analysis of all that is new, that life brings into the sphere of national relations. A serious theoretical and practical task is that of studying the CPSU's role in developing and implementing nationality policy in the phase of developed socialism, as well as the influence of its economic and social policy on this sphere of societal relations.

Here too the Ukrainian SSR presents a very important laboratory for live experiments, which merit attentive analysis and summation. Let's say, the republic's participation in carrying out a number of all-state programs, the high degree of urbanization, particularly such of its regions as the Donbass, Krivbass, and the Dnepr region, the presence of large-scale labor groups, international in their nature, the intensification of migrational processes, the diversity of demographic situations--all these are important factors which require comprehensive consideration and scientific analysis, as well as the working out of appropriate recommendations.

/The tasks of international, patriotic indoctrination are closely linked with strengthening moral discipline, the struggle against the antipodes of socialist morality, the importance of which was mentioned by L. I. Brezhnev during his recent stay in Baku./

A serious rebuff on the part of the scientists is also required by the unceasing efforts of our ideological adversaries to shatter the international unity of the Soviet society, to discredit the historical experience of genuine socialism, to defame the great ideas and principles of proletarian internationalism.

The opening of our conference coincides with the beginning of the new school year in the system of party instruction, of economic and Komsomol political education. More than 13 million persons are attending classes today, classes which will be opened with the topic: "An Unbreakable Union of Free Republics." Certainly, the conference materials ought to become a great help to all those who are studying the theory and practice of our Soviet society's development.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy expressed confidence that the conference would become a detailed report of the republic's social scientists to the jubilee of the USSR.

/(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with a great deal of attention and was interrupted with applause several times)./

REGIONAL

SOVIET SCHOLARS SPEAK ON NATIONALITIES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Oct 82 pp 1-2

/Article: "In the Friendly Family of Free Republics: From the Republican Scientific Conference, Devoted to the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface/

[Text] Soviet people are marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR as a noteworthy event. During this glorious anniversary our country presents itself before the entire world as a friendly family of republics with equal rights, republics which are jointly building communism. Based on their own experience, the peoples of the Land of the Soviets have become convinced of the following: consolidation in a single union has multiplied their strength and speeded up socio-economic development. The unbreakable Leninist friendship of the peoples has become an inexhaustible source of creative activity for the masses.

The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was the subject of a republican scientific conference which was held on 1--2 October in Kiev. Social scientists, party veterans, party, Komsomol, and propaganda activists were invited to this conference.

Taking part in the conference's work were the following: Comrades V. V. Shcherbitskiy, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, N. A. Gerasimov, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, V. A. Sologub, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, A. S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomyets.

The conference was opened by Politburo of the CPSU CC member and first secretary of the CP of the Ukraine CC, /V. V. Shcherbitskiy./

/Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's opening speech was published in the 2 October issue of this newspaper./

A report entitled "The Creation and Flourishing of the USSR--A Living Embodiment of Great Leninist Ideas" was delivered at the plenary session by the director of the Institute of History of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, /Yu. Yu. Kondufor./ The multi-national Soviet state, he noted, during a short segment of time has achieved remarkable successes in socio-economic and cultural development. Its experience is of world-wide historical importance. Soviet people link all their achievements with the activity of the Communist Party, which has earned the high right to be the leader of the working people of all the nations and nationalities of this country. The rapporteur emphasized the very great importance of the Leninist doctrine on the nationality question, the theoretical development by V. I. Lenin of the principles of Soviet federalism, its activity with regard to direct leadership of the building of the

Soviet multi-national state. The creation of the USSR was a living embodiment of Leninist ideas.

As a result of the radical economic and social transformations and the consistent implementation by the party of the Leninist principles of nationality policy, new socialist nations were formed.

The chief result of the revolutionary-transformational activity of the multi-national Soviet people has been the building of developed socialism. Under the new conditions the friendship among the nations and nationalities comprising the mighty USSR has grown ever stronger and richer. There is increasing depth to the processes of internationalizing economic, socio-political, and cultural life. A new social and international community of people--the Soviet people. In the emergence and development of this community it is impossible not to identify the outstanding role of the great Russian people.

The rapporteur noted the great importance of the multi-faceted activity of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CC, headed up by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, directed at the further flourishing and rapprochement of the socialist nations. Convincing examples were cited, characterizing the flourishing of all the fraternal republics, including the Soviet Ukraine, their tremendous achievements in building communism. The experience of the USSR has demonstrated the great creative force of proletarian internationalism and clearly shown what enormous potentials are inherent in the fraternal cooperation among peoples which are inspired by socialist ideals.

The conference participants listened to a report by the rector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU CC, doctor of economic sciences, Professor /V. A. Medvedev/, entitled "An Integrated National-Economic Complex Is the Material Basis of Fraternal Friendship among the Peoples of the USSR." The rapporteur noted that it was precisely the radical changes in material production which comprised the decisive prerequisite for the formation of the socialist nations, for that process of their multi-faceted development and rapprochement which led to the formation of the Soviet people as a unified social and international community of people.

The Soviet Union, it was stated in the report, has demonstrated a model for solving the nationality question in the economic field. On the basis of clear facts, it showed the enormous importance of aid on the part of the most developed centers of the country to the peoples of the nationality areas on the periphery in economic and cultural construction for evening out the levels of the national republics and affirming fraternal relations among the peoples. The imperialist practice of the political and economic enslavement of peoples, the retention of backward socio-economic structures, the shameless plunder of natural resources, said V. A. Medvedev, was opposed on a universal scale and visibility by the example of genuinely internationalist relations between peoples.

It was noted that the country's national-economic organism from the very beginning was established as an integrated whole, within which the economies of the union republics function as organic components of the over-all system and not as their simple aggregate. The creation of a large-scale and dynamic, integrated, national-economic complex for the country, which became a firm foundation for internationalizing economic and social life, has permitted us to solve major national-economic

problems by means of re-distributing funds and concentrating them in decisive sectors.

An important place in the report was occupied by questions of improving planning, combining the sectorial and territorial administration of production, the struggle against manifestations of excessive localism and bureaucratism; stress was laid on the importance of inter-republican sharing of advanced experience.

The president of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, /Academician B. Ye. Paton/ delivered a report entitled "The Internationalization of Scientific Research Is a Legitimate Principle of Mature Communism." The preparations for celebrating the USSR jubilee, he said, impart a special meaning and substance to all our work; they impose on us a high responsibility, arouse us to multiply our contribution to increasing the working people's prosperity on the basis of a universal intensification of the economy, to achieving high end results with the least possible outlays. In solving these problems the party and the people place great hopes on science and the scientists.

A characteristic trait of science during the period of developed socialism, the report stated, is the high level of internationalization of research. This is manifested in the general-state unified scientific and technical policy as well as in the inter-dependence of all studies which are carried out in the republican scientific centers.

Having characterized the traits of scientific development at the present stage, the rapporteur noted that the major successes achieved at the country's scientific centers, included those at the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, have become possible thanks to the close combination of efforts and precise coordination of actions by the scientists of all the republican groups, as well as fraternal aid on the part of the USSR Academy of Sciences. For the republic's scientists, B. Ye. Paton noted, the USSR Academy of Sciences is a model for the scope and depth of research, an example of the state approach to science. Cooperation between the scientific institutions of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences and those of the USSR Academy of Sciences is developing and in the process will strengthen joint studies which are of great importance for the country's science and the national economy.

The report cited examples of fruitful cooperation between Ukrainian scientists and their colleagues from the fraternal Union republics. The forms of such ties are diverse. They include the joint carrying out of research studies, the introduction of their results, the coordination of scientific-research and plan-design work, the training of highly skilled personnel, participation in scientific forums, etc. As a result of such coordination, complicated scientific and technical problems have been solved, new technologies have been created, along with new materials, management systems, and much else. The Ukraine's scientists have made a worthy contribution to the accelerated development of Siberia and the Far East and the intensive assimilation of natural resources. Their developments are being used by the creators of synthetic diamonds in Armenia and by the builders of the Togusenskiy Canal in Turkmenia.

Insofar as our country develops further socially and economically, the president of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences stated in conclusion, the questions of internationalizing research studies will assume ever-greater urgency and become more

multi-faceted. And the task of the scientists consists of studying them in a timely manner and effectively utilizing them in the practice of building communism.

The director of the Institute of Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, /A. N. Shlepakov/, in his report entitled "The Formation of the USSR and the Revolutionary Renewal of the World," singled out aspects of the general influence of the Soviet state on the world revolutionary process and on the importance of the experience of solving the nationality problem in the USSR for the world's foreign countries.

The international resonance caused by the unification of the Soviet republics, he said, was even taken into account in the Declaration of the Formation of the USSR, as worked out under the leadership of V. I. Lenin. It stated the following: "There, in the camp of capitalism are national hostility and chauvinism, national oppression and pogroms, imperialist bestialities and wars. Here, in the camp of socialism are national libert and equality, peaceful co-existence, and fraternal cooperation among the peoples."

Sixty years have passed since the time when these words were written, and the evaluation given then is fully confirmed by a comparison of the routes by which the development of international relations have proceeded under the conditions of the two systems. As examples of the implementation of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the nationality question in the socialist countries, the rapporteur cited the experience of Czechoslovakia, where, within a brief historical time period, the inequality which had existed between the Czech section and Slovakia, and also that of Cuba, where the racial discrimination and dissension which had existed here became things of the past. From this point on their experience has become a component of the total achievement of the revolutionary movement. It is noteworthy that both Czechoslovakia and Cuba, to a large extent, proceeded in solving these problems along the path laid down by our country.

The report exposed the bourgeois falsifications of our country's history, of the CPSU's nationality policy; it showed the invalidity of the attempts to discredit the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nationality question and the Soviet experience in solving it, to distort the features of the system of international relations in the USSR.

The truth, penetrating through the thicket of the bourgeois pseudo-theoretical constructs and propagandistic tight-rope walking, as summarized by A. N. Shlepakov, has become more and more accessible to the broad masses in foreign countries.

"The Historical Experience of Solving the Nationality Question in the USSR and the Ideological Opposition between the Two Systems" is the topic of the report by senior scientific colleague of the Marxism-Leninism Institute under the CPSU CC, doctor of philosophical sciences, Professor /E. A. Bagramov./ The peoples of our country, led by the Leninist party, said the rapporteur, have consolidated themselves forever in the mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The elimination of antagonism and national oppression, the achievement of the de facto equality of the nations and the victory of the ideology of the brotherhood of the peoples testify to the enormous successes of socialism in creating a new type of national relations, to the fact that the nationality question has finally been solved in

those of its aspects in which it came down to us from capitalism.

The achievements of the USSR in the field of national relations have increased, to a very great degree, the prestige of socialism as the only system capable of ensuring free national development, leading not to national hostility but rather to fraternal cooperation among peoples. They have exerted and continue to exert an enormous influence on the course of the liberation movement throughout the world. Herein lies the principal reason for the attacks by the ideologists of anti-communism on the Leninist nationality policy. In no less measure are these hostile attacks dictated by the striving to revive nationalistic prejudices, to shatter the mighty unity of the Soviet people.

The rapporteur revealed the superiority of the ideas of internationalism over the ideas of nationalism as an expression of the historical superiority of the socialist world, full of strength and energy, over the world of capitalism, which has outlived its own age.

If the ideology and policy of bourgeois nationalism, the report stated, are called upon to perpetuate the capitalist system of violence and oppression with the aid of the sly imperialist tactic of "divide and rule," the ideology and policy of proletarian internationalism unite the working masses regardless of national membership in the struggle for social and national liberation, the building of a classless communist society, and the assertion of the brotherhood of working people.

Sessions were held in the following sections: "The Leninist Program on the Nationality Program and the Party's Struggle to Carry It Out," "An Integrated National-Economic Complex Is the Material Basis of Friendship and Cooperation between the Peoples of the USSR," "The Socio-Political and Ideological-Moral Foundations of the International Unity of the Soviet Society," "Proletarian Internationalism Is the Most Important Principle of Leninism."

The results of the sections' work were reported at the concluding, plenary session by their leaders: corresponding member of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, /V. I. Yurchuk/, academicians of the UkrSSR Academy of Sciences, /I. I. Lukinov, V. I. Shinkaruk/, and doctor of historical sciences, /L. A. Nagornaya/.

In all, more than 60 scientific reports and communications were heard at the conference. Its participants also spoke in work groups in the city of Kiev. More than /a thousand persons/ took part in the work of the conference's plenary and sectional sessions. The speakers noted that a powerful impulse toward a genuinely creative and purposeful dialogue at the scientific forum was provided by the clear and profound opening speech by the CPSU CC Politburo member and first secretary of the CP of the Ukraine CC, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy. At this conference a wide circle of urgent problems were considered, linked with the implementation in our country of the Leninist program on the nationality question, the increased role of the leading, directing, and organizing activity of the CPSU in the development of our country's nations and nationalities. Along with an examination of the theoretical questions, considerable attention was paid to the practical problems of carrying out the decisions of the 26th party congress, the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU CC, and the fundamental directives of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The conference actually became a unique kind of report by the social scientists on their activities on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

REGIONAL

ARMENIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC GROWTH

Moscow GOLOS RODINY in Russian No 37, Sep 82 pp 6-7

[Interview with Fadey Tachatovich Sarkisyan, Chairman of the ArSSR Council of Ministers, by L. Zakaryan and V. Vasilyan: "A Glorious Road"]

[Text] [Question] It is nearly 60 years since Soviet Armenia has joined the fraternal family of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It would be desirable in this connection to make an at least general assessment of the accomplishments, many of which seem fantastic. This is so particularly when one considers what difficult times the republic had lived through in 1920. A year prior to then, Sarkis Kis'yan had written that no other people on earth was in a more miserable position than the people living on the territory of Armenia.

/Answer/ A sad and cheerless legacy was inherited by the Soviet government on this territory with its population of 720,000; starving and barefoot people, thousands of homeless refugees. Everywhere there was famine, chaos, epidemics. The economy was paralyzed. Some 30,000 square kilometers of soil were rocky and arid.

Saving the Armenian nation and bringing about its rebirth required courage and a steely will. And it is to the credit of our industrious nation that it has accomplished this difficult and seemingly impossible task, under the guidance of the Communist party.

The fate and future of our nation were of great concern to V. I. Lenin. This was not accidental. After all, V. I. Lenin linked the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Russia and other countries to the victory of the socialist revolution.

It was along this path, too, that had traveled the national liberation movement of the Armenian nation, which merged with the revolutionary movement of the Russian proletariat. As far back as toward the end of the last century, the best sons of our nation had been Lenin's brothers-in-arms and devoted their entire lives to translating Lenin's ideas into reality.

Thanks to Soviet rule and the newly formed state the nation was reborn in the social and economic plane. On the basis of the selfless aid of the fraternal nations, and primarily the aid of the great Russian nation, the Armenian nation had straightened its spine, realized its creative potential and caused land to be reborn from ashes.

On 2 December 1920 the Chairman of the Sovnarkom [Council of People's Commissars] V. I. Lenin dispatched a telegram signaling a new era in the life of the nation: "Yerevan. To Comrade Kas'yan, chairman of the Revolutionary combat committee of Armenia. I greet in your person the toiling Soviet Armenia now that it has been freed from the oppression of imperialism...."

A rapid growth rate of the republic's economy and culture has been assured with the aid of the combined resources of the entire USSR.

As a member of the fraternal family of nations of the USSR, our republic had scored considerable accomplishments during the years of the industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture.

The Great Patriotic War became a test of strength to the Soviet system of society and the friendship of nations of the USSR. In the wartime years the fraternal union of the socialist nations had gained in strength and their cooperation and interrelationship became consolidated. Together with the other nations of the USSR, the working people of Soviet Armenia came to the aid of the Fatherland and the accomplishments of the revolution.

Aware of the tremendous value of that friendship, our nation arose to defend the Homeland during the Patriotic War. Tens of thousands of its sons proved themselves to be brave warriors, fighting valiantly and tenaciously. The assistance of foreign Armenians should also be pointed out.

In the difficult days of the Patriotic War the ArSSR Supreme Soviet received from Beirut a letter from the Society of Friendship with Soviet Armenia which stated: "Our hearts overflow with pride in Armenian soldiers, officers and working people who, through their heroism and labor, win recognition from the Soviet government and fraternal nations. Our only worry is that we do not know how we can help our Motherland."

At the front our victory was also assisted by the "David Sasunskiy" Tank Column, formed with funds provided by foreign Armenians.

Question Fadey Tachatovich, could you please identify the most characteristic changes that have occurred in the republic's life?

Answer Over 60 years radical changes have taken place in the life of the nation. I already noted that in the formative days of the republic its population was 720,000. Now the republic's school enrollment alone is nearly as large, numbering 700,000, and more than 3 million people live and work on the republic's territory.

The extremely backward pre-Soviet economy had employed only 15,000 blue- and white-collar workers. Now the Electrical Machinery Plant imeni V. I. Lenin alone employs more than 16,000 people.

In the 1920s we had only a few small plants in Armenia. Now Armenia has become a highly developed and industrialized republic with a developed machine and machine-tool building industry, radioelectronics, instrumentmaking, chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, and other industrial subsectors. Soviet Armenia ranks third in the USSR as regards the electrotechnical industry and fifth as regards machine-tool building and instrumentmaking. This republic supplies hundreds of millions of kilowatts of energy to the Integrated Transcaucasian Power System, with the lion's share of that energy being provided by atomic and thermoelectric power stations.

Creative tasks are being accomplished by 18,000 scientific associates of whom 7,000 are females. More than 100 women have the degree of doctor of sciences and are professors and corresponding and active members of the Academy of Sciences.

Our present happy life graphically demonstrates the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy.

Question] Please tell us about the principal development projects in recent years.

Answer] Such exceptionally complex projects as the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel and the Yerevan Subway have become reality, as have the new airport, water impounding reservoirs, and agricultural and industrial enterprises.

The Arpa-Sevan Tunnel is unique not only in its length (48,314 meters) but also in its purpose, which is that of natural conservation and the preservation of the high-montane Lake Sevan. It also is unique in the "surprises" it presented to builders. They were the extremely difficult engineering-geologic conditions in the mountains which could not have been anticipated. The construction required solving problems never before encountered in world practice of tunnel construction.

Despite all these difficulties, the construction was completed and today the waters of the Arpa River discharge into Lake Sevan.

Owing to the planned development of the Union-wide integrated national economic complex and the high level of specialization and coproduction, the republics of the USSR, including Soviet Armenia as well, stride along the path of steady social and economic progress.

Thus, in the era of advanced socialism, the economic bonds linking the Soviet nations steadily grow and expand. In the process of the creation of an integrated material-technical base of communism the interests of every nation in the Land of the Soviets merge into a single nationwide interest.

Question] Tell us, please, about the links between Soviet Armenia and its landsmen abroad.

Answer] When genocide had been perpetrated on a large part of the Armenian nation, the surviving Armenians had to scatter throughout the world. As far back as in 1920 our government showed concern for foreign Armenians. But our ties with them grew stronger in recent decades, especially after the establishment of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Armenians Abroad.

Our relations with progressive foreign organizations, leading cultural activists and youth are developing.

Year after year, the number of foreign landsmen attending and graduating from higher schools in Soviet Armenia is increasing.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that within a little more than 60 years, thanks to the wise Leninist nationality policy of the Communist party and the aid of all the nations of the USSR and especially the great Russian nation, our nation has traveled a road equal to centuries. Armenia has become a flourishing republic.

REGIONAL

GRISHIN REPORTS ON MEASURES TAKEN TO MAKE MOSCOW 'MODEL CITY'

PM081631 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Must Be a Model Communist City!"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Moscow city party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol Aktiv was held yesterday in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

The meeting participants discussed the question of "the work of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations in fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on transforming Moscow into a model communist city."

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The following spoke at the aktiv meeting: I.N. Samokhin, first secretary of Perovskiy CPSU Raykom; Z.M. Korshunova, spinning worker at the Frunze cotton mill; G.L. Krauze, chief of the Mosstroytrans No 1 motor vehicle combine; Ye.B. Simonov, chief producer of the Yevg. Vakhtangov theater; G.V. Makarevich, chief of the Main Administration of Architectural Planning; and I.P. Demin, leader of a No 3 house building combine comprehensive team.

The aktiv meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting were R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.V. Petrov, chairman of Moscow City Trade Union Council; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; V.M. Borisenkov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; and M.S. Lazarev, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organization work section.

The present meeting of the aktiv, V.V. Grishin said in his report, is called on to review the results of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations' work to transform the capital into a model communist city and is also called on to outline the tasks necessary to step up this work.

At present our country is in the process of completing the second year of the 11th 5-year plan. This year has been marked by considerable successes in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The Leninist course which

the congress developed is exerting an increasingly great influence on the country's internal life and on the course of events in the world. Further growth of our economy and enhancement of the people's living standard have been ensured. Implementation of the food program has begun. Work has been mounted to greet fittingly the 65th anniversary of great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The CPSU is conducting energetic foreign policy activity, aimed at rallying the socialist community countries, supporting the peoples' national liberation movement, averting the threat of war, strengthening detente and preserving peace.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's participation in the celebrations to mark the Azerbaijan SSR's presentation with the Order of Lenin was a major sociopolitical event of recent times. These celebrations took the form of stirring demonstration of the friendship of our peoples, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society and the indissoluble cohesion of Soviet people around the Communist Party and its Central Committee and around Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's vivid speech in Baku and his detailed conversation with Azerbaijan SSR leaders are a manifestation of the genuinely Leninist style of party leadership. The fundamental propositions and recommendations contained in the speech and conversation are of tremendous mobilizing significance for the whole party, the entire people and for Muscovites.

Soviet people are displaying high political and labor activeness, selflessness and creative initiative in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Moscow city party organization and Moscow working people are actively struggling along with the entire Soviet people to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Their efforts are aimed at successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-year plan targets and transforming the capital into a model communist city.

The task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city, which was advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress, has become an integral part of the great cause of communist building in our country.

Muscovites have accepted this task as an honorable and responsible part; assignment. Questions of organizing work to transform the city into a model one are being constantly kept in sight by the city party organization. The main guidelines for the work to transform Moscow into a model communist city were elaborated at the 12 May 1972 meeting of the aktiv of the party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations and the Moscow CPSU Gorkom 21 March 1975 plenum. It was stressed that many complex problems remain to be resolved on this path. Socialism's development into communism presupposes, as well as the creation of a material and technical base, the improvement of social relations, the satisfying of working people's constantly growing needs to an ever greater degree, an intensification of the work of fashioning the new man and the provision of favorable conditions for the all-around development of the personality. Of course the completion of this task is a matter for the future. But, even now we must make the capital a model place in all respects and promote the assertion of progressive trends in its developments and of new communist features in the city's makeup and its population's work and life.

The task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city is multifaceted. Moscow must set an example of the effective development of production forces on the basis of scientific and technical progress and must in all respects be a comfortable city for people to live in, with good planning and architecture and up-to-date amenities and services for the population. An integral part of transforming the capital into a model communist city is fostering Muscovites' awareness, improving their level of organization, strengthening discipline and creating an atmosphere of benevolence, mutual respect and attentiveness in personal relations.

The struggle to transform Moscow into a model communist city has become the practical concern of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations. They have outlined measures to transform enterprises, organizations, residential areas and rayons into model ones and are conducting political and organizational work to implement these measures. The formulation of the problems of the socio-economic development of the capital, its rayons, enterprises and organizations and the elaboration of long-term comprehensive development programs for industry and other sectors of the city's national economy are important matters.

For Muscovites, the struggle to transform the city into a model city is indissolubly connected with implementing Moscow's general development plan, the city's comprehensive economic and social development plans and with the daily practical work by every enterprise, organization, rayon and the city as a whole to implement current and long-term plans. The city's working people successfully fulfilled the 9th and 10th 5-year plans and are now fulfilling the targets of the current 5-year plan too. All sectors of the economy are participating in competition. Since 1971 the volume of the city's industrial output has increased by 66 percent. And this growth is being effected chiefly on the basis of intensive factors. Some 98 percent of the increase in output volume has been obtained by improving labor productivity. Technical standard and output quality are being improved systematically.

Industry is being developed on the basis of renovating and retooling enterprises and introducing progressive methods. Large capital investments have been earmarked for these purposes. As a result, not only has output increased in the city's industry but workers' working and living conditions have also been improved considerably.

All types of transportation have been developed further. The freight shipment plans are being fulfilled ahead of schedule by Moscow railroad, motor vehicle, water transport service has been extended. New railroad lines have been commissioned on the approaches to Moscow. Several stations and airports have been renovated. Subway and surface passenger transport lines have been extended. Many main city highways have been either built or renovated. New automatic telephone exchanges have been commissioned.

An extensive construction program is being implemented in the city. Capital investments in the city's economy amount to over R3 billion a year. New industrial production sites are being commissioned. A total of 4 million square meters of housing is being built annually. Housing is being constructed using standardized components and according to new standard designs with improved layout and finishing of apartments. New architectural complexes have been

created and residential districts built. Many special-purpose buildings and constructions have been erected in the city and olympic installations have been built and renovated. Systems for ensuring all the city's vital functions are being developed.

Muscovites' well-being has improved considerably on the basis of the growth in material production. Workers' and employees' wages have increased. Output of consumer goods and retail commodity circulation in trade and public catering have been increased. The housing problem is being tackled consistently. A great deal has been done in the sphere of further developing national education, culture and health care, and their material base has been strengthened.

Everything done in recent years by party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic organs and the capital's working people is helping to resolve the task of transforming the capital into a model communist city. Moscow is becoming an increasingly highly organized city in which our party's great ideas are being put into practice consistently.

At the same time, V.V. Grishin continued, while noting the positive results, we must bear in mind that there are shortcomings in the work to transform Moscow into a model city. A great deal still remains to be done to develop Moscow and implement the city's general plan and in the work of the capital's economy and the services offered to Muscovites.

At the modern stage, when our party is tackling the scheduled tasks of communist building, the work to transform Moscow into a model communist city must be raised to a qualitatively new level. The city party organization's task is to ensure the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and the food program and to step up considerably organizational, ideological and educational work.

In mounting this work, we must seek to transform each plant, factory, transport enterprise, construction organization, scientific research institute, educational establishment, institution, organization, residential area and rayon into model workplaces in terms of its results and work organization. Working, living and leisure conditions enabling each person to work with the maximum output of effort and energy must be created in labor collectives.

Party, trade union and komsomol committees and economic leaders of many plants, factories, organizations and institutions are skillfully and consistently directing labor collectives' efforts into transforming them into model work places. As of the present time, 180 enterprises and organizations have been awarded the title of model work places. However, the movement to transform enterprises and organizations into model work places is still not widespread in every labor collective. Certain organizations and economic leaders have relaxed work to transform enterprises and organizations into model work places. The task of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations is to develop to the utmost the movement to transform enterprises and organizations into model work places, to organize broad propaganda of the achievements of model collectives and to seek to transform working positions, teams, sectors and shops into model work places.

In a model city, above all, all sectors of the economy--industry, transport, capital construction, municipal services and the services sphere--must be model sectors. At the modern stage of communist building a number of important tasks face party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations. Central among these is the task of ensuring the stable working of all sectors of the economy and the steady fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-year plan targets.

At the 17th Trade Union Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev spoke of the need to pull everybody up to the level of the leaders. "We have," he noted, "thousands of leading workers and leading enterprises. Figuratively speaking, they have done the reconnaissance in force and seized the important bridgeheads. But a few scouts, as is known, do not carry the day. And so we must now bring up the whole front and mount a general offensive."

These instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are fundamental in our work. Transforming all industrial sectors into model sectors means ensuring the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and pledges for 1982 and the 5-year period by all enterprises and organizations in all the planned indicators and seeking to ensure that every labor collective works efficiently, harmoniously, rhythmically and without disruptions and stoppages. Party, trade union and komsomol organizations are called on to intensify control over the fulfillment of economic plans by every labor collective, to seek to ensure the fulfillment of delivery pledges and increase the authority of contractual obligations.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, it is necessary to center resources and attention on ensuring the model working of the food, meat and dairy industry enterprises, implement in full the measures to renovate and retool them, increase output and improve the quality of food products and thereby make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the food program.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the main direction in the development of the economy--a course toward intensification, increasing output and improving quality while expending the least possible material resources, energy and labor. The period which has elapsed since the congress has shown that the strategy elaborated by the party in the economic sphere is correct and well-founded. However, these congress guidelines are not being backed by sufficient practical work at certain of the city's enterprises. During the period of the 11th 5-year plan which has elapsed so far, the pace of output and labor productivity growth and the quality and economy indicators at certain enterprises remain low. During this period capital returns declined. Only one-third of the city's enterprises produce output with the seal of quality. The quality of consumer goods is improving only slowly. Questions of saving metal, raw materials, fuel and energy still do not have an important enough place in enterprises' work. Many of them exceed the established limits for expenditure of raw materials and semimanufactures and produces goods with too high a metal and material content.

Implementing the party's guidelines on intensifying production requires a great amount of work on the part of party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, economic cadres and every production collective. It is necessary to

organize work better and more efficiently in each specific sector, ensure an increase in output volumes on the basis of intensive factors, make fuller use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, seek to ensure a steady improvement in labor productivity, increase the pace of enterprises' renovation and retooling and speed up the introduction of mechanization and automation of production processes.

It is necessary to step up the policy of thrift in the economy and make more efficient use of material, energy, financial and labor resources in each enterprise and sector and throughout the city as a whole.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Baku that the drafting of the country's energy program is now drawing to a close. New efforts to bolster the power industry are needed. As far as Moscow is concerned this means commissioning new energy capacities and a stricter policy of saving energy resources.

All these are important problems, whose successful resolution is indispensable condition for transforming Moscow into a model city. We must tackle these problems purposefully and seek to ensure that the course toward intensification and saving material and energy resources is implemented consistently and urgently. In tackling this task, Muscovites are called on to set an example of persistence and a high degree of success.

Moscow's transformation into a model communist city, V.V. Grishin went on to stress, is directly linked with scientific and technological progress and with intensifying its influence on the development of the capital and all sectors of the economy and on the resolution of economic and social tasks. In this connection intensifying the link between science and production, improving the work of scientific research institutes and planning and design organizations and transforming them into model establishments are important matters.

In recent years the potential of the capital's scientific organizations has increased and the organization of their work has been improved. However, there are several scientific research institutes and design bureaus where not everything is being done to transform them into model establishments. Transforming scientific research institutes and design bureaus into model establishments means ensuring highly efficient fruitful work by the scientific collectives, which are called on to be in the forefront of scientific and technical progress, and seeking to speed up research and development projects and to ensure that they are of high quality and are rapidly introduced into production. Scientific research institutes and design bureaus must provide great scientific and technical assistance for industrial and transport enterprises, construction organizations and the capital's municipal services.

Transportation plays a crucial role in resolving the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city. Moscow organizations in conjunction with ministries and scientific research institutes have developed a general model for the comprehensive development of Moscow city transport for 1981-1990, which defines the main directions and ways for developing all types of transport.

And although some positive results have been attained in transportation, it must be admitted that the standard of its work still by no means meets the demands of a model city. Party organizations and economic leaders must step up the work to transform each transport enterprise into a model undertaking and ensure the high technical standard of all transport enterprises, the fullest possible utilization of reserves, the elimination of unproductive and heavy physical labor and a high standard of work by transportation facilities. Measures need to be adopted to put in order the railroad and water supply routes into Moscow.

It is an urgent task to ensure the model organization of city passenger transport work. Making Moscow a model city means creating the conditions in the transport service to meet working people's requirements. The most important questions here are saving journey time, developing express passenger transport facilities, primarily for the subway, and also buses, trolleybuses and streetcars, and improving the quality of the service.

With a view to improving the population's transport services, it is necessary to speed up the construction of new and the renovation of existing bus and trolleybus pools, introduce advanced forms of service, observe traffic schedules strictly and seek to strengthen discipline and improve organization and order in city passenger transport enterprises.

Transforming the capital into a model communist city requires the consistent implementation of the general plan for the development of Moscow, a higher standard of urban development and architecture and an improvement in design and construction organizations' work. In the period which has elapsed a great deal has been done--through the efforts of construction workers and architects--to improve the capital's architectural appearance and create the most favorable conditions for Muscovites' work, life, study and leisure. The city's layout has been improved. Construction has become more industrialized. Some 94 percent of house building is now fully prefabricated. Measures have been implemented to make rational use of capital investments and to concentrate resources and funds on startup projects. Standardized components are being widely introduced into construction work.

At the same time an analysis of the fulfillment of the general plan shows that there are difficulties and disproportions in the development of rayons and the city as a whole, and this is delaying Moscow's transformation into a model city. Construction workers, designers and architects are called on to improve considerably the work of transforming the capital into a model city and trying to improve the capital's layout. It is necessary to raise capital construction to a higher level and ensure the effective utilization of capital investments, an increase in labor productivity and the broad introduction of the team contract and autonomous financing. The capacities of construction organizations, the construction materials industry and design institutes must be increased, scientific labor organization and new equipment must be introduced and construction management improved.

With a view to the comprehensive completion of the city's layout it is necessary to introduce further a standardized catalogue in housing, industrial, engineering and cultural consumer construction, which will enable construction to be put

on a more industrial footing and its quality improved. We must single-mindedly put into practice projects for the creation of parkland areas, central highways and squares and ensure the rational utilization of land during construction. The main administration of architectural planning must elaborate technical and economic bases for the development of the capital for the new accounting period, in which the problems of transforming Moscow into a model city are reflected most fully.

In the work on turning Moscow into a model communist city great tasks have been set for the municipal organizations and services. Much has been done recently to improve the utilization of the housing stock and the upkeep of urban territories and to maintain cleanliness and order in the city. So far, however, there are hardly any microregions in the city which could be considered model in terms of the upkeep of apartment blocks and the provision of public services and amenities on the territory. Rayispolkoms, leaders of city and rayon services and party organizations do not carry out the necessary organizational work on intensifying the struggle for the model upkeep of the housing stock.

The Moscow Gorkom and Gorispolkom have drawn up a comprehensive program to improve the upkeep of the housing stock. It is necessary to step up work on carrying out the capital repair of old housing with replanning of its layout, considerably improve the level of the technical utilization of buildings and ensure the fuller satisfaction of the population's growing requirements for municipal services. More attention must be devoted to developing the production base on services for the provision of public amenities, refuse collection must be maximally mechanized, the population must be involved more widely in work on providing public services and amenities in the city, and additional plans must be drawn up and implemented to turn microregions and territories into model ones. In a model city systematic work must be done to protect the environment. Concern for nature conservation must be the business of all enterprises and organizations and every Muscovite in their struggle to turn the capital into a model city.

As was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "specific concern for the specific person and for his needs and requirements" is the ultimate goal of the party's economic policy. The city party organization, the soviets and Moscow's economic organs and trade union organizations are doing great work to enhance the Muscovites' well-being and resolve social questions. They are striving persistently to resolve the housing problem, to provide the population fully with all kinds of foodstuffs and consumer goods, to develop trade enterprises, public catering and the entire services sphere and to strengthen the protection of people's health. The successful resolution of these social problems is an indispensable condition for turning the capital into a model city.

The ways to resolve the most important of these problems--the housing problem--the speaker pointed out, are to accelerate the pace of housing construction, modernize old housing stock and replan its layout, make further use of the potential of cooperative construction and take a very strict approach to the distribution of living space.

The everyday life of the city's population and the satisfaction of its vital needs are directly linked with the work of enterprises and establishments in the services sphere--trade, public catering and consumer services. In recent years their network has been extended, the construction of large department stores and supermarkets has been increased, and new capacities have been constructed to store fruit and vegetable produce. There has been an increase in sales of industrial commodities and foodstuffs to the population.

However, there is still much work to be done to transform all the enterprises and organizations of the services sphere into model enterprises. It is the task of the main administrations of trade and public catering, the administrations of consumer and municipal services, party raykoms and rayispolkoms, economic organs, trade union organizations and enterprise collective to be more active in the work to transform enterprises of the services sphere into model workplace. With this aim in view we must seek to develop further the network of trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises, especially in new areas of mass housing building, expand the construction of department stores and supermarkets, carry out renovation of existing service enterprises and introduce mechanization of heavy and labor-intensive work in the services sphere on a broader scale. We must ensure an improvement in standard and the setting up of a system of operation for trade and consumer services enterprises which is more convenient for the population, and we must ensure the introduction of progressive forms of service. The number of workrooms and workshops for stitching and repairing clothing and footwear and for dry cleaning, hairdressers, hire offices and service bureaus must be increased. It is necessary to organize more canteens, apartment block kitchens, order reception centers, launderettes, children's rooms and other types of services in housing complexes.

Procurement and storage of potatoes, vegetables and fruit and trade in them must be improved. Procurements of these products are being completed in the main this year. It is important to preserve every kilogram of fruit and vegetable produce and deliver it all to the consumer. This is the task of soviet and economic organs and party organizations.

Our city's services sphere is a complicated socioeconomic complex. The task is to organize the model working of all its components in the interests of satisfying Muscovites' vital needs and requirements to the full and in the interests of transforming the capital into a model communist city.

The improvement of the population's medical services is an important task in transforming Moscow into a model city. In continuing the line of organizing the model structuring of the population's medical services, party, soviet and trade union organs and also medical organizations must focus attention on stepping up further the work to prevent disease and injury, improving working, living and leisure conditions and fostering in people a conscientious attitude to protecting and improving their health.

We must take measures to fulfill the targets set for building hospitals, polyclinics, outpatient facilities, buildings for medical science institutes and other health care projects, improve the selection of health care cadres and intensify work to educate them. The model structuring of health care is a reliable guarantee for improving the health of the capital's population and prolonging the active creative life of Muscovites.

Concern for people, for satisfying their material requirements as fully as possible and improving all spheres of services for the population is an important condition for transforming Moscow into a model city. Party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations must constantly step up their efforts in this direction and seek a further increase in the well-being of the capital's working people and model services for the population.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the increased scale of production and construction and the task of transforming Moscow into a model city require considerable improvement in management and planning. All management and planning activity must be aimed at ensuring the rational utilization of everything which is at the disposal of our economy, relying chiefly on intensive growth factors, introducing scientific and technical achievements and advanced experience more broadly, giving a boost to the initiative and economic enterprise of labor collectives and strengthening state and production discipline.

The communist makeup of a model city, V.V. Grishin went on to say, will be determined primarily by the people. The best features of the Soviet man--devotion to the party cause and communism, ideological conviction, patriotism and internationalism, a conscious attitude to work, conscientiousness, collectivism, a high standard of culture and education, good-heartedness and respect for those around him, moral purity and modesty in private life--must be inherent in the inhabitants of a model city. In this connection the party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations of Moscow are faced with big tasks in the sphere of ideology, upbringing, education and culture.

A large amount of work is being done in the capital in the communist education of working people and in educating people in the spirit of the moral principles of the inhabitants of a model communist city. But a great deal still remains to be done to bring ideological and educational work completely in line with the tasks of transforming the capital into a model communist city.

The 26th Party Congress made a profound analysis of the problems of ideological work, set the task of qualitatively improving communist education in conditions of developed socialism and pointed up the need to restructure ideological work so that its content is more topical and its forms and methods meet the requirements and needs of Soviet people. We must do a tremendous amount of work on people's political, labor and moral education, on strengthening labor discipline and improving the general educational level, professional skill and culture of working people.

For the purposes of carrying out people's communist education and fashioning in them the moral qualities of the model city inhabitant, it is necessary to make fuller use of the system of party study, economic education, mass political work, the information media, lecture propaganda, agitation collectives, political enlightenment rooms, information and propaganda centers, technical propaganda facilities and so forth. We must seek to ensure that communists and nonparty people are continually extending and deepening their theoretical training, are being enriched by advanced experience of communist building and are able to put Marxist-Leninist science into practice. With this aim in view we must raise the quality of political education work, improve work with ideological cadres

and extend the practice of holding unified political days and information conferences. Leading workers must have more frequent meetings with working people, provide clear replies to all questions facing them, take effective measures to act on proposals and criticisms and seek to ensure that words are not divorced from actions.

Ideological and political education work must be aimed at fostering in Muscovites communist conviction and an ability to oppose all forms of bourgeois influence and at ensuring that the capital's working people understand domestic and foreign policy issues well, actively struggle to put them into practice and enhance their vigilance and class consciousness.

The outcome of ideological work must be the development of Muscovites' political and labor activeness, the cultivation of a communist attitude to labor and the conscious participation of the masses in the struggle to transform the capital into a model city. The implementation of these tasks must be assisted by the broad utilization of communist forms of labor--socialist competition, the movement for a communist attitude to work, mass communist subbotniks and by the dissemination of the initiatives and achievements of production innovators and frontrunners.

A high standard of labor activeness is typical of most Muscovites. This is expressed in their selfless labor and the broad scale of the socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the targets for 1982 and for the whole 5-year period. The high degree of awareness of the capital's working people was clearly demonstrated in the initiative of leading enterprise workers and employees to hold an all-Moscow communist subbotnik devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation on 18 December this year. This initiative has found general support in Moscow's labor collectives.

Ideological and educational work must persistently seek to explain that the transformation of the city, rayons, enterprises and organizations into model places depends primarily on the results of each Muscovite's work. It is important to propagandize broadly that it is incumbent on each and every person to work honestly and with discipline to implement the party's economic policy and transform Moscow into a model city.

The role of ethics and moral principles in each person's life and behavior is continually increasing in the struggle for a model city. In recent years in Moscow people's moral education has been intensified on the basis of the "moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city."

The moral-political atmosphere in the capital is favorable. But by no means everything is being done in our city in people's moral education. We must considerably step up the work to strengthen moral discipline and resolutely seek to establish in labor collectives an atmosphere of irreconcilability to misappropriations of national property, deception, absenteeism, drunkenness, extortion, sponging, bribery, speculation, hooliganism, lack of discipline, slackness and personal immorality. It must be said that an atmosphere of intolerance of individuals who conduct themselves unworthily at work and at home has not been created in a number of labor collectives. In the struggle against these violations of the norms of public morals, fuller use must be

made of the force of public influence, the force and potential of labor collectives. An important role here must belong to party, trade union and komsomol organizations. Soviet and administrative organs, with the involvement of the general public, are called on to intensify the struggle to create model public order in the city.

An important task for party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations in the struggle to transform the city into a model place is to intensify the education of the rising generation and youth. It is necessary to increase the role in this of the komsomol, school, vocational and technical schools, secondary specialized educational establishments and vuzes and to be guided here by the 26th CPSU Congress instruction that the chief thing in this work is to enhance the quality of teaching and of the labor and moral education of pupils and students, strengthen in practice the link between teaching and life, improve the training of the rising generation and youth for socially useful work and develop young people's labor and political activeness to the utmost.

Literature and art are called on to play a big role in the education of the model city's people and the moral improvement of Muscovites. Moscow's art and literature faithfully reflect the key problems of today and make an appreciable contribution to the communist education of working people. However, the educational force of art, including theater and cinema, is by no means being used to the full. The modern stage of social development sets literature and art new tasks. The efforts of creative collectives must be focused on consolidating and augmenting the best of the achievements of previous years and increasing the influence of literature and art on the shaping of lofty ideological and moral qualities in Muscovites.

Enhancing Muscovites' communist awareness and improving work in the sphere of ideology, education and culture is a very important component of the overall work to transform Moscow into a model communist city. Questions of raising the standard of ideological and political work in collectives and of the struggle to achieve a high level of political awareness, organization and discipline among Muscovites, to introduce communist forms of work and the moral principles of the model communist city's inhabitant and to increase people's sociopolitical and labor activeness must be constantly at the center of attention of all the capital's party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations.

In the time which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, Muscovites have done a great deal to transform the capital into a model communist city. In the course of this work they have achieved big successes in tackling social and economic problems and ensured a considerable boost for all sectors of the city's economy.

At the modern stage of communist building the work to transform Moscow into a model communist city must be considerably intensified. But this requires an improvement in the standard of all organizational, ideological and educational work to transform the city into a model place.

Party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations must keep the work to transform rayons, enterprises and organizations into model places under constant control, outline measures to intensify this work and mobilize working people's creative forces for the struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city.

The Soviet people are confidently following the path of building communism. Our glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee are leading them toward this great goal. Our country's entire historical experience is convincing proof that leadership by the Communist Party is the crucial condition for successful building of a new society. The communists and working people of Moscow together with the whole Soviet people wholly approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee as a policy which meets our people's vital interests.

An outstanding role in elaborating and implementing the party's policy belongs to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Unshakable allegiance to Lenin's behests and to the October revolution, constant concern for developing and strengthening the Soviet state and improving the national well-being, far-sightedness and principledness in formulating and resolving the urgent problems of the national economy, a sympathetic and attentive attitude to people, close liaison with party committees and the working people's masses and selfless struggle for detente and the preservation of peace have earned Comrade L.I. Brezhnev tremendous authority in our country, in the fraternal socialist countries and among all honest people on the planet.

Having advanced the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has developed it and given it concrete expression on several occasions. He shows constant interest in Moscow's affairs, pays great attention to questions of developing the capital and transforming it into a model city and provides the Moscow city party organization with the necessary assistance to tackle the tasks which face it. This concern, attentiveness and support of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is an inspiring example for Muscovites in their struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city.

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REGIONAL

AAPSO CONGRESS HELD IN TASHKENT

Opening of Congress

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 1

[UzTAG [Uzbek News Agency] item: "Reinforcing the Unity of Solidarity of all the Anti-Imperialistic Forces"]

[Text] The State Academy Theater of the Uzbek SSR imeni Alisher Navoi in Tashkent is beautifully decorated. On 11 October the 11th Session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) -- a session dedicated to the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- solemnly opened here.

The participants in this important forum of peace-loving forces included representatives of the national liberation movement, the revolutionary-democratic parties, and mass public organizations from 64 countries in Asia and Africa, and 15 international organizations. Delegations of public individuals from the countries in the socialist community also came to participate in the session of the AAPSO presidium. Representatives of the workers of Tashkent and the UzSSR took part in the solemn opening of the session of the AAPSO session.

By a minute of silence those present honored the memory of the fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organization and other patriots from the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who have fallen in the struggle against imperialism and for the freedom of their peoples.

The session was opened by the AAPSO vice-president, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Solidarity of the Asian and African Countries, writer Mirza Ibragimov. On instructions from the leadership of the organization and in the name of the Soviet Committee for the Solidarity of the Asian and African Countries, he warmly greeted those who had gathered in the capital of Uzbekistan -- the dear foreign guests who are fellow-fighters in the anti-imperialistic struggle, and the representatives of the Soviet public.

The carrying out of the present session of the AAPSO presidium in our country on the eve of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the participation in that session of such impressive and numerous delegations, he emphasized, is a brilliant demonstration of the solidarity of the peoples of the world with the

homeland of Lenin and the Great October, with the multinational Soviet nation, and attests to the increasing alliance and solidarity of the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement.

After springing up from the depths of the national liberation movement, the AAPSO is preparing to note its twenty-fifth anniversary. The noble principles, goals, and tasks of the peoples solidarity movement always found support on the part of Soviet citizens. Solidarity with the struggle being waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is a matter of international duty for the entire Soviet nation, and that nation will continue to execute that high mission with distinction in the future.

The floor is given to Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, Sh. R. Rashidov. (Sh. R. Rashidov's speech is published on pp 2-3.)

The following spoke at the session: General Secretary of the AAPSO, (Abel Razzak Nuri), head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization; member of the Palestine National Council (Abdulla Khaurani); First Deputy General Secretary of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, (Tarik Shekhab); chairman of the East German Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Chairman of the SED [Socialist Unity Party] Central Auditing Commission, (Kurt Zaybt).

Those present at the solemn opening of the session of the AAPSO session included members and candidate members of the bureau of the Central Committee of the UzSSR Communist Party. G. V. Shumeyko, CPSU Central Committee sector chief; V. N. Matuzov, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker; and deputy chairmen of the AAPSO, A. S. Dzosokov and A. V. Sofronov took part in the session.

Rashidov Speech at Congress

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Oct 82 pp 2-3

[Speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov: "For Peace, Friendship, and Solidarity Among Nations"; full text of speech reported on page CC13 of the 14 Oct 82 SU Daily Report]

[Text] Dear foreign friends! Comrades!

During these beautiful October days, on the threshold of that great holiday -- the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- Uzbekistan extends a heartfelt welcome to the participants in the 11th Session of the AAPSO. They have come to Tashkent in order to strengthen the bonds of unity and brotherhood of the nations of these two great continents, their anti-imperialistic solidarity with all the peace-loving and advanced forces of the world.

I have the special satisfaction of informing you that a cordial greeting and the best wishes for fruitful work have been sent to the participants in our meeting by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Please allow me to thank from the bottom of our heart Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, that outstanding warrior for peace and friendship among nations and for detente, a

person whose name is linked with the very important steps directed at eliminating the military threat, at guaranteeing security. We thank him for his warm words of greeting and his kind wishes, for his considerable attention and participation in the struggle being waged by the peoples of Asia and Africa for their better future.

We all wish our beloved Comrade L. I. Brezhnev further successes in his exceptionally fruitful activities for the sake of the peace and happiness of people of labor on our planet.

There is a large amount of sense in the fact that our meeting is taking place in Tashkent, the city of the brotherhood and friendship of peoples. As early as the first years of the Soviet authority, during and after the civil war, when devastation and starvation encompassed vast areas, the nation justifiably called Tashkent "the city of grain." The nation called it that because the nation selflessly shared its modest surplus with the rest of our country.

In their turn the workers in our multinational Homeland rendered inestimable assistance to us during the industrialization and collectivization and during the difficult postwar years. We shall never forget the terrible 1966 earthquake, which caused tremendous devastation to the city. At that time all the republics and peoples of the great Soviet Homeland, answering the call of their hearts, helped us not only to heal our wounds, but also to make the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan even more beautiful. Our guests can be convinced of this by simply looking around themselves.

Tashkent also became a center of international cooperation. Representatives of state and public-political circles, and delegations of literary and artistic figures from the countries of three continents regularly meet here. Tashkenters can remember other exciting forums in the Afro-Asian solidarity movement which met repeatedly in our city.

This new meeting with you, the representatives of this glorious anti-imperialistic movement of solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa, is, for us, all the more remarkable because it is taking place on the eve of that outstanding event in the history of the multinational Soviet state -- the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR. In two months this large common holiday of ours will be solemnly celebrated, not only by the Country of Soviets, but also by millions of its true friends, by progressive mankind as a whole.

History knows of many multinational state organizations. But they have never included one similar to the Soviet state, in which, on the basis of true equality and friendship, more than a hundred nations and nationalities have united. They have been bonded together by a great and noble goal -- the building of a communist society.

Sixty years ago, on 30 December 1922, the First All-Union Congress of Soviets proclaimed the creation of a new union state that was capable, as was noted in the declaration adopted by the congress of "assuring foreign security, domestic economic prosperity, and freedom of the national development of nations." In the declaration it was emphasized that "the new union state will be a worthy crowning

of the foundations that were laid as long ago as October 1917 -- the foundations for the peaceful cohabitation and fraternal cooperation among nations, and that it will serve as a reliable bulwark against world capitalism and a new decisive step along the path of uniting the workers of all countries. . ."

The Soviet state is the creation of the Great October, of the glorious socialist revolution that was prepared by decades of stubborn struggle by the Russian workers under the guidance of the Communist Party. From the very first days of its existence, our Leninist party has been guided in its practical activities by the keynote principle concerning the right of nations to self-determination, to their independent state existence. As early as the 1st Congress in 1898, the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party in its decisions stated that it "acknowledges for every nationality the right of self-determination."

In all subsequent decisions and decrees of its congresses, the Leninist party invariably confirmed its faithfulness to this line in the national question. And when, in October 1917, in Russia the Socialist revolution was victorious, one of the first very important documents issued by the new authority was the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia," which contained a clear program for resolving the national question and establishing fundamentally new, socialist relations among the nations and nationalities of the former Russian empire. The program which contained Leninist ideas stipulated:

- "1. The equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia;
- "2. The right of the peoples of Russia for their free self-determination, up to and including secession and the formation of an independent state;
- "3. The abolition of absolutely all national and national-religious privileges and limitations;
- "4. The free development of national minorities and ethnographic groups populating the territory of Russia."

On 3 December 1917 the "Appeal to All Muslim Workers in Russia and the East" was published. It stated, in particular,

"Henceforth your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions, are declared to be free and inviolate. Organize your national life freely and without any hindrance. You have the right to do so. Know that your rights, like the rights of all the peoples of Russia, are protected by the entire might of the revolution and its agencies, the Councils of Workers, Soldiers, and Peasant Deputies."

The national question is one of the most complicated ones in the resolution of socioeconomic, political, and cultural problems. It has not been resolved and it cannot be resolved under conditions of capitalism. For centuries capitalism created and fostered the colonial system of slavery and oppression. You and I have become the witnesses to its downfall under the pressure of the forces of national liberation. But imperialism continues to make attempts to exploit entire countries and continents, although now it is by different, neocolonial methods. And even "back home," imperialism constructs national relations on the

principle of oppression and exploitation of one nation by another, on the principle of the unequal and humiliating division of people according to their skin color, their religion, or their national origin.

In the Soviet state, all this was completely eliminated long ago, once and for all. Relying upon Marxist-Leninist theory, the party achieved the just resolution of the national question in the multinational state. We have seen the implementation of Lenin's ideas concerning the unification of the struggle for national liberation and the elimination of national oppression with the overall struggle being waged by the working class for the winning of new social relations, the struggle to eliminate all forms of exploitation, the struggle for socialism.

The Soviet Union has eliminated completely, and for all time, the class and national antagonism. Soviet society as a whole and every nation and nationality have a similar social structure, which is made up of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the working intellectuals. Provision has been made for the complete development in inseparable unity of the nationwide state system and the national state system of the republics on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism and socialist federalism, and socialist democracy.

These historic gains and achievements have been legislatively consolidated in the new USSR Constitution.

Something that serves as a living guide for actions for Soviet citizens is the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the principles of socialist internationalism and the friendship of peoples. In the mature socialist society, in which one sees the increasingly brilliant and complete revelation of the creative forces and advantages of the new social system and its truly national, truly humanitarian essence, there is an intensive development of the processes of exchange of material and spiritual values an' an intensification of the mutual understanding and the internationalization of the way of life of all the peoples.

The workers of every Soviet republic currently constitute a single and monolithic collective in which the national peculiarities are organically combined with the international, Soviet-wide features and traditions.

At the present time, on our country's territory, which occupies almost one-sixth of the world's surface, in the single fraternal socialist family there are 270 million free people who have voluntarily united into 15 completely equal union republics. And these republics are completely different from the ones that were born on the fringes of the tsarist empire! On the eve of the Great October -- and this especially pertains to the peoples of Central Asia -- these were areas that were economically poorly developed, where the social oppression and exploitation were aggravated by the national oppression and inequality, by the feudal *bey* survivals, where the workers, who were almost to a head illiterates, dragged out a meager existence and many of the so-called small nations and nationalities were standing on the brink of extinction.

Today we see a completely different situation. All the nations and nationalities in the Soviet Union, in the single fraternal family, have taken a tremendous step forward during the past six decades. There has been a rapid development of the economic, science, and culture in all the union republics, which have been

experiencing a time of genuine national prosperity. There has been an immeasurable rise in the standard of living and a complete change in the spiritual outlook of the Soviet citizens. Free and happy, they energetically and purposefully storm the heights of science, technology, and culture.

"The result of the revolutionarily transforming activity of the peoples who, under the guidance of the Communist Party, became consolidated into the USSR, was the building of a mature socialist society," states the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR."

As applicable to Uzbekistan, these words take on special meaning, special significance. First of all, our land was a backward frontierland of tsarist Russia. Currently it is one of the flourishing socialist republics and in a brief historical period it has completed the transition toward socialism, bypassing capitalism. In the example of Uzbekistan one can see how the socialist social relations eliminated the national-colonial oppression, exploitation, lawlessness, and poverty and led the previously backward nations out onto the bright road of their rapid social progress.

It is gratifying to note that in Uzbekistan, as in the other Soviet republic, almost every unit of output embodies the joint labor of all the peoples of our country. During the years of the existence of the USSR, the overall volume of output of industry in the republic increased by a factor of 415 (as compared with 1922). The branches that are rapidly developing in our republic are big chemistry, multibranch machine-building, the power, coal, gas, mining, metallurgical, gold-mining, electrical-engineering, light, food, and other branches of industry. Millions of tons of "white gold" -- that very valuable raw material -- are delivered to the country by the workers on our fields. Uzbek karakul and silk, fruits and vegetables, enjoy a good reputation.

We are justifiably proud of the mighty upsurge in Uzbek culture, which flashes its brilliant colors in the treasure house of multinational Soviet culture. As a result of the organic synthesis of the national and international, and the appearance of new forms in the field of literature and art, there has been a tremendous expansion of the total range of means for learning about the world, and a deepening of the ideological content of our works. Their authors, in a talented and multifaceted manner, reflect the life of the workers of Uzbekistan, a life that is inseparably linked with that of the entire Soviet nation. The Uzbek republic is making a worthy contribution to the development of Soviet science and occupies solid positions in all areas.

Today it is completely obvious to everyone that, having reinforced its international ties with the cultures of its brother nations, Uzbek culture not only has not lost its own individuality, but, on the contrary, has developed its talents in all their richness. And it is in vain that our enemies in the capitalist West attempt to belittle Uzbekistan's achievements. In vain they make completely ridiculous statements about the equalization of the cultural peculiarities of the peoples of the USSR or the despondent uniformity that is supposed to prevail in Soviet culture, or about the extinction of national traditions and languages. The culture of each of the Soviet nations has all the opportunities for revealing all that is valuable and that is inherent in it, for the

creative selection and assimilation of the elements of union-wide culture. As a result of the fact the culture of the Uzbek socialist nation has absorbed new genres and types of artistic creativity -- the novel, short story, ballet, opera, choral and polyphonic singing, symphonic music, and cinematography -- which did not previously exist here, the spiritual culture of the nation has taken a tremendous step forward with absolutely no loss to its own individuality.

The creative force of the Leninist national polidy was well demonstrated in the example of Uzbekistan by L. I. Brezhnev in his speech in Tashkent in March 1982: "Life graphically shows us that, despite our enemies' slander, socialism not only does not lead to the loss by nations of their unique individuality, peculiarities of culture, and traditions, but, on the contrary, raises that individuality to new heights and makes it the property of many other nations."

We note with pride the birth and reinforcement in our country of a new historic community -- the Soviet nation. It embodies the indissoluble union of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intellectual class, the friendship and international brotherhood of all the peoples of the USSR. Since the first years of the Soviet authority, we have been gladdened by the solidarity and selfless assistance provided by the more developed nations to the nations which were economically less developed. Today one can discuss a qualitatively higher level of the international ties among our nations -- their indissoluble unity. Lying at its basis are the single national-economic complex, the actual equality of the nations, and the triumph of Lenin's ideas concerning the friendship and brotherhood of the workers.

The unification of the efforts of all nations and nationalities creates an energy that is much greater than the arithmetical sum of the potentials of each of them. That is why the birth in our country of a new social and international community of people opens up majestic prospects both for the Soviet state as a whole, and for each nation and nationality which relies in its development upon the united might of the entire Soviet nation and, on its part, strives to make the maximum contribution to the common cause.

During the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR, when the attention of progressive mankind as a whole is directed toward the experience of the world's first society of the friendship and brotherhood of nations, it seems to us to be fitting to emphasize those aspects of the Soviet experience in resolving the national question which are of international significance. The peoples of the Soviet Union, prior to the revolution, stood on different levels of social development -- from the capitalist way of life to the primitive-commune social system. The involvement of all these nations in socialist construction, rapid progress on the paths of fraternal aid and mutual aid among nations -- all these things convincingly reveal the unlimited creative capabilities of socialism.

The Soviet Union has been populated by various nations and nationalities. They live both in Europe and in Asia, in the southern and northern latitudes, and their number varies -- from 135 million to several hundred persons. The creation of the consolidated community of more than a hundred nations and nationalities, welded together by their common purposes and strivings, demonstrates the

life-affirming strength of the ideas of socialist internationalism and humanitarianism.

All our achievements are inseparably linked with the name of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. It is he who deserves the tremendous credit of having created the world's first multinational socialist state.

Defending and protecting the revolutionary principles of Marxism and generalizing the experience of the international liberation movement and its struggle against revisionism and opportunism, V. I. Lenin creatively developed the Marxist theory concerning the essence of the nation, the national-liberation movement, the inseparable union of the socialist and anticolonial, anti-imperialistic revolutions, the international nature and unity of the workers movement, and the paths, methods, and forms of resolving the national contradictions on the basis of socialist principles.

V. I. Lenin did not separate the national question from the overall tasks of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. His theory concerning the revolutionary reorganization of society, concerning the paths for the transition of all nations toward socialism, and concerning the natural laws underlying the socialist revolution during the era of imperialism, organically include the theory of the national question.

To the chauvinistic policy of tsarism and nationalism of the bourgeoisie, Vladimir Il'ich decisively opposed the proletarian internationalism -- the class solidarity of the workers of all the world. The party's class approach to the national question, its decisive and uncompromising struggle against nationalistic leaning, in whatever form they manifest themselves, predetermined the birth of unifying tendencies in Russia immediately after the victory of the Great October.

That was a difficult time. The first imperialistic war, the civil war, the armed intervention by 14 imperialistic states brought our country to the brink of economic catastrophe. The young Republic of Soviets, bleeding profusely, kept beating back the enemies who had besieged it on all sides. During those difficult days V. I. Lenin called for "the closer and closer federative union, having in mind, first, the impossibility of defending the existence of Soviet republics that were surrounded by the imperialistic forces of the entire world, with their incomparably greater military might; secondly, the necessity of the close economic union of the Soviet republics, without which the restoration of productive forces that had been destroyed by imperialism and the guaranteeing of a proper standard of living for the workers would be unfeasible; and thirdly, the tendency toward the creation of a single, worldwide economy as a whole, regulated according to an overall plan by the proletariat of all nations. . . ."

The birth of the USSR, thus, was predetermined by objective prerequisites which had already existed for five years in revolutionary Russia. They were persistently dictated by the realities of the October era. But a tremendous amount of creative work by the Communist Party was needed. Expressing the vital interests of the working class and the working peasantry, the party consolidated all the nations and nationalities into a single international union, and directed their efforts

toward the building of a new society. The will of the party and of the nation culminated in an unprecedented historical event of exceptional importance on the basis of its political significance and on the basis of its socioeconomic consequences.

Today, looking back at the six decades through which our country has lived, we can note with a sense of satisfaction that they were years that were full of struggle and accomplishments, labor and combat exploits, and majestic achievements. One of them is the might and indissoluble Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Our path was not an easy one. We had to live through many adversities and deprivations. We still have difficulties now, but we do not conceal them. We speak about them openly, so that no one will think that building socialism, communism, is any simple or easy matter. Not it is far from being a simple or easy matter.

We began almost from ground zero: the country was in a state of complete ruin, there was no grain, no coal, no metal. In 1922, when the USSR was formed, its share in the world's industrial production came to only one percent. Today that share is already 20 percent and is continuing to grow.

That figure is backed up by the enthusiasm and labor exploits of the Soviet five-year plans, in the fulfillment of which the Soviet Union within the shortest historical periods of time overcame its technical-economic backwardness and reached the advanced goals of world science, technology, and culture.

The monolithic unity of the peoples of our country, their indissoluble fraternal friendship, passed the severe test during the years of the Great Patriotic War. At that time, in response to the party's call, all the peoples of the Country of Soviets rose in defense of the freedom and independence of our great Motherland. The historic victory of the Soviet people over fascism was convincing testimony of the powerful vital force of our socialist system.

A well-developed socialist society was built in the USSR by the heroic efforts of the Soviet nation. The outstripping rates of economic growth made it possible for the peoples of the former national borderlands of tsarist Russian to overcome their backwardness quickly and to enter the same ranks as the other union republics. For the population in the Asian part of our state, the elimination of the previous political, economic, and social inequality, and their cultural backwardness, meant the rapid and effective progress. It meant a transition from the precapitalistic formation to socialism, bypassing an entire historic era -- the agonizing stage of capitalist development. We were able to complete that transition thanks to the fraternal assistance provided by all the peoples of our multinational country, and primarily thanks to the aid provided by the great Russian nation.

Today the union-wide economy is an interrelated national-economic complex that operates according to a single state plan in the interests of the entire country and each republic individually.

Today the Soviet nation is engaged in a large amount of creative work to carry out the majestic plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The chief task of the

five-year plan consists in guaranteeing the further rise in the standard of living of the Soviet citizens on the basis of the steady, consistent development of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the even more efficient use of the country's production potential.

The concern shown by the Communist Party for the constant rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the workers finds its reflection in the high growth rates in the consumption funds.

In its foreign policy our country also proceeds from those principles that were developed during the period of the creation of the Soviet state and which have continued to remain firm for us. This pertains to our interrelations with the states of Asia and Africa, as with the states in the rest of the world. In February 1920 V. I. Lenin, answering question that were asked by the Berlin correspondent of an American news agency, said, "What are our plans in Asia? The same as in Europe: peaceful cohabitation with the nations, the workers and peasants of all nations, who are waking up to a new life, to life without exploitation, without landlords, without capitalists, without merchants."

The Soviet authority devoted a tremendous amount of attention to the creation of friendly interrelations with the Asian and African countries as early as the first years after the Great October. V. I. Lenin always emphasized this, pointing out that our Country of Soviets "serves as the line between Europe and Asia," and that, to a large extent, this is what determines our historic mission -- "to be the pioneers in the worldwide struggle against imperialism."

The Soviet authority and its brilliant leader V. I. Lenin did everything to aid the peoples of Asia and Africa, to support them, to establish a solid union with their most progressive forces.

Referring to the nation of India, V. I. Lenin wrote in 1920, "The Russian working masses are following with unflagging attention the awakening of the Indian worker and peasant. . . We greet the close union of the Muslin and non-Muslim elements. We genuinely wish the extension of that union to all the workers of the East. Only after the Indian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Persian, and Turkish worker and peasant stretch out their hands to one another and go forward together toward the common cause of liberation, only then will the decisive victory over the exploiters be guaranteed. Long live free Asia!"

In a report on the activities of the Council of People's Commissars in December 1920, the founder of our state noted as a large success of the young Soviet authority the establishment of friendly relations with Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkey. Vladimir Il'ich said joyously that "the union and friendly relations of Russia also with the oppressed Eastern nations are becoming stronger."

In the spring of 1921, when a treaty between Afghanistan and Russia was approved by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers, Peasant, and Red Army Deputies, V. I. Lenin emphasized that "between Afghanistan and Russia there are no questions that could cause any difference of opinion or could cast even a shadow upon Russo-Afghan friendship."

As a result of the mighty upsurge of the revolutionary struggle that encompassed in the early 1920's the south of the African continent, V. I. Lenin wrote, "Do not

forget South Africa, which recently reminded the world of its claim to be people, rather than slaves, and did the reminding in a not completely 'parliamentarian' manner."

As early as those long-ago years the peoples of the East and their leaders put the proper evaluation on the policy and concrete support of the young Soviet state. Mustafa Kemal, the great son of the Turkish nation, stated, "While I am alive, Turkey will not forget what Lenin did for it and is continuing to do for it." And he also stated, "I consider the friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia to be the cornerstone of our independence."

The first ambassador from Afghanistan to Moscow, Muhammed-Khan Yaftaly recalled subsequently how it took him 13 days to get from Tashkent to Moscow during that difficult year of 1919, when civil war was raging all around. But the thing that had been most brilliantly preserved in his memory was his talk with V. I. Lenin. "I remember clearly how he asked me to assure the government of Afghanistan that Soviet Russia warmly supported the peoples of the East who were fighting for their independence."

Everyone knows of those expressions of friendliness and appreciation toward the Soviet power which were made in our time by leaders of the liberated countries of Asia and Africa, such as Abdel Naser, Kwame Nkrumah, and Agostinho Neto. But even during those distant years when the overwhelming majority of the Afro-Asian countries were still colonial or semicolonial, six decades ago, the great sons of the peoples of Asia and Africa -- Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Ho Chi Minh, Sun Yat-Sen, Sen Katayama, Sukarno, and many others were delighted by the successes of the young Soviet state and said that those successes inspired them, filling them with resoluteness and conviction.

On the eve of her recent visit to the USSR, this was mentioned convincingly and clearly by the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. She said, "With open hearts my grandfather and my father visited the Soviet Union during the 1920's and returned from there full of enthusiasm. My father, Jawaharlal Nehru, always reminded me that I was a very fortunate person, inasmuch as I had been born at almost that great time, only a few days after those ten days that shook the world."

And we Soviet citizens are well aware of, place a high evaluation upon, and always remember how, under the guidance of those outstanding figures and the patriotic organizations headed by them, in many colonies and dependent countries there was born, and there took on strength, the movement of solidarity with the young Soviet republic, the movement for the disruption of imperialistic aggression, for the breaking of the economic and political-diplomatic blockade against the motherland of the Great October.

And during our time also the deep mutual understanding and close cooperation, the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which are fighting against imperialism constitutes a very important feature of the moral-political outlook of the great Soviet nation -- the internationalist-nation.

The formation of the USSR was of importance to world history because of the establishment of completely equal relations among nations not only within the country, but also on the world scene. The fact that, for the first time in the history of mankind, the oppressed nations of the Russian empire completely realized their right to self-determination and, having created on that basis a voluntary, completely equal state union, were able to defend their independence in mortal engagements with imperialism, to carry out fundamental social reforms in the interests of the working masses, and to assure an unprecedented rise in the national economy, science, and culture -- that very fact exerted a colossal revolutionizing effect upon the awareness of all the colonial, semicolonial, and dependent nations. V. I. Lenin brilliantly foresaw that, by creating the Soviet socialist federation.

A no less important role was played by the circumstance that the new Leninist principles of international relations formed the basis of the entire foreign policy of the USSR. The Soviet Union proceeded from those principles when it fought during World War II for the liberation of the peoples of Europe and Asia which had been enslaved by German fascism and Japanese militarism. The community of socialist states also was formed and is developing on these principles. These principles guide the Soviet Union as it renders complete political and economic support to the widely extended struggle being waged by the nations against the colonial system and neocolonialistic strivings of imperialism. Completely equal peaceful coexistence of all states, irrespective of their social system -- that is the positive alternative which the Soviet Union persistently advances in the struggle for peace, the struggle against the policy of preparing for nuclear war, against the aggressive actions of imperialism and interference in the domestic affairs of peoples.

Dear friends!

The meeting in Tashkent of the influential representatives of the anti-imperialistic movement of solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa provides the opportunity to exchange opinions about the most vitally important problems, which affect the vital interests of each nation and mankind as a whole -- the problems of war and peace, the ways to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to protect the sovereignty and independence of nations against the imperialistic encroachments, and the ways to reinforce the international security.

The situation in the world today is a tense and complicated one. It is fraught with serious danger. The imperialistic forces, and primarily the United States, have taken a course aimed at the attainment of military supremacy over the USSR and the countries in the socialist community, and have been intensifying the arms race. They have been nurturing dangerous plans for converting Western Europe, the Near East, and the Indian Ocean into nuclear-missile ranges that are aimed at the USSR and its allies and friends. Moreover, the militaristic ruling circles in the United States ignore the numerous constructive proposals and specific practical steps taken by our country in the field of military detente on the continent.

There has been an intensification of the military activity rate of the United States in the Far East, and in the Indian Ocean area. Extensive areas of Asia,

Africa, and Central America are being arbitrarily declared "a zone of the vital interests" of American imperialism. Under the pretexts of defending them from the imaginary Soviet threat, punitive "rapid deployment forces" are being sent into those areas. New military bases are being feverishly created there and the old ones are being modernized.

Ignoring the will and demands of world public opinion, the United States encourage the racist regimes of Israel and the South African Republic to engage in barbarous acts of aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, Namibia and Angola, and against other African and Arab states. The United States, in essence, is a coparticipant in an undeclared war against Afghanistan and in the criminal genocide against the people of El Salvador, and in the preparation for an intervention against Nicaragua.

It is obvious that imperialism attempts, by force of weapons, fire, and sword, to bar to the nations the path to freedom and social progress, and attempts to impose upon them new, even more sophisticated forms of its political and economic domination.

Convincing proof of this is the tragedy of the Lebanese and Palestinian nations, which have become the victim of the aggressive course taken by the ruling circles of Israel. Tel Aviv unleashed the fifth predatory war in the Near East. The purpose of the war is to suppress and eliminate the Palestine liberation movement and its vanguard, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

It is well known that, for a number of years, the participants in the Camp David agreement have resorted to all kinds of diplomatic and political tricks, alternating them with cruel repressive measures by Israel on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. They have obviously counted upon dragging the Palestinians onto the path of capitulation and separate deals. However, the Palestinian nation has decisively unmasked and rejected these attempts, and has persistently demanded the realization of its own urgent national rights. In the light of this development of events, the terroristic Begin government took a course of making a frontal offensive against the Palestinians' positions in Lebanon and of thus eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization -- one of the chief obstacles on the path of realizing the American-Israeli plans for Near East settlements according to the Camp David model.

Today no one has any doubt that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon was thoroughly coordinated with the Reagan administration and enjoyed its unlimited support. The United States put lethal weapons in the hands of the Israeli aggressors. It also provided diplomatic and political cover for Israel, which committed bestial crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The militaristic rampage by Israel in Lebanon is not limited to the resolution of a task on simply a local level. It has been called upon at the same time to assure a vast expanse for the realization of the foreign-policy principles of the U.S. administration in the entire area of the Near and Middle East. These principles are well known. They are the buildup here of military bases and other Pentagon objectives; the conversion of this vast area situated in direct proximity to the southern borders of the Soviet Union into a new zone for the constant military presence of the United States abroad.

Thus, recent events in Lebanon have completely revealed the militant anti-Arab directedness of the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," and its dangerous consequences for world peace.

In the face of the barbarism and cruelty of the Zionist occupiers, the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters manifested unprecedented bravery and selflessness and disrupted the sly plans of the Israeli strategists to carry out a victorious Blitzkrieg in Lebanon. The aggressors and those who stand behind them did not succeed in reaching their chief goal -- the annihilation of the PLO. Despite the difficult tests, the PLO's international positions became considerably stronger, and the just cause of the Palestinians won the sympathies and support of new millions of people on the planet. Against that background the entire world could see the profound moral degradation and bankruptcy, the lack of historic prospects for the aggressors and their protectors.

The Lebanese tragedy redemonstrates for all the Arabs the fundamental incompatibility of their interests with the U. S. policy -- a policy that is aimed at establishing the military-political dominance of American imperialism in the Arab world, and the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the liberated countries.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his speech at the solemn session in Baku that was dedicated to the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, indicated with full force the neocolonizing essence of imperialism. "It is not accidental," Leonid Il'ich said, "that the imperialists are doing everything to deepen the schism in the ranks of the Arab countries and to weaken the authority and influence of the African Unity Organization, and are striving to use the Organization of American States in the interests of the colonizing ambitions of the Western powers, as has been graphically shown by the recent events in the South Atlantic."

The position and practical actions of Washington in the course of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon graphically showed that the United States has been heating up and using the crisis in the Near East for purposes of the further increase in the international tension, in the interests of its own global course aimed at confrontation and the intensification of the military danger.

The tragic events in Lebanon bring to the agenda with all insistence the task of the all-encompassing and just settlement in the Near East. The basic principles for this settlement, which completely correspond to the general norms of international law and to the decisions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly, were stated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during the course of his negotiations in Moscow with the leader of democratic Yemen, Comrade Ali Naser Muhammed.

These principles, which were met with approval and support in the circles of Arab and international public opinion, coincide in essence with the settlement plan that was adopted in September 1982 at the 12th Conference of the Heads of Arab States and Governments. The world community can and must force Israel to come to reason, to stop playing with fire, and to recognize and respect the just and urgent rights of the Palestinian nation.

The justified alarm and concern of international public opinion have been evoked by the increased tension in the south of the African continent. There the racist regime of apartheid is carrying out unconcealed acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, occupying its southern regions, inspiring armed actions by the Angolan internal reactionary elements, and attempting to plunge the country into the holocaust of civil war. Saboteurs from the South African Republic have been penetrating the Republic of Zimbabwe. In the People's Republic of Mozambique, the secret services of the South African Republic not only are inspiring insurrections, but also resorting to individual terror. Even in the comparatively small Republic of the Seychelle Islands, the people cannot be calm -- South African mercenaries have already made several attempts here also to destabilize the situation and overthrow the government.

And what about the tragic fate of Namibia and its nation? Impudently trampling the decisions of the United Nations and the International Court, the South African authorities have been forcibly holding that country as their colony for many decades. And the so-called "contact group" that was created by the Western powers allegedly for the purpose of resolving the question about Namibia merely goes along with the South African authorities, creates new obstacles on the difficult path of the struggle being waged by the Namibian nation and its glorious vanguard, SWAPO, for freedom and independence. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the sharp intensification of the tension in South Africa, as in the Near East, is being maintained and inspired by the American administration headed by President Reagan.

The imperialists have been intensifying their interference also into affairs of the great Asian continent. A large number of dangerous hot spots of war and explosive conflicts have been fanned by them in various parts of Asia in order to oppose some countries and peoples on the continent to other ones, to alienate them from one another, and thus to facilitate the implementation of their own plans for the establishment of dominance over them.

One can recall here also the Iran-Iraq war, the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and the undeclared war against our good neighbor, sovereign Afghanistan, and the attempts of the imperialists to push the ASEAN countries onto the dangerous path of a military-political confrontation with the socialist countries of Indo-China, and many other situations.

The Soviet Union, together with India, Vietnam, and other peace-loving Asian states, decisively rejects the imperialistic interference in the affairs of the continent, and unceasingly and persistently carries out a course aimed at the confirmation of the principles of equality and goodneighborliness among its peoples and countries.

In developing and concretizing the principles enunciated at the 26th CPSU Congress in its Peace Program for the 1980's, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev advanced in his recent speeches in Tashkent and Baku a number of new ideas and proposals. They are aimed at eliminating the distrust and at achieving the political settlement of the disputed problems among the Asian countries, and at converting Asia and the Indian Ocean into a vast zone of peace and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

In this regard it would seem to be fitting to recall the words spoken by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his stay in Tashkent concerning an extremely important question -- Soviet-Chinese relations: "We remember well those times when the Soviet Union and people's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation," Leonid Il'ich remarked. "We have never considered the state of hostility and alienation between our countries to be a normal phenomenon. We are ready to come to an understanding without any preliminary conditions with regard to the taking of mutually acceptable steps to improve the Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the mutual respect of one another's interests, noninterference in one another's affairs, and mutual advantage -- which, obviously, is also not to the detriment of third countries."

Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in his speech in Baku again pointed out the exceptional importance of the matter of bringing about a settlement and gradual improvement of the relations between the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic on the basis of common sense, mutual respect, and mutual advantage. In supplementing those relations of friendship and cooperation which already exist between the Soviet Union and a number of Asian states, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, that would be a good contribution to the reinforcement of the principles of peace and stability in Asia, and also throughout the world.

These statements by Leonid Il'ich are the expression of our invariably good will with respect to people's China. The improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations would be advantageous not only for our two countries, but would also contribute to improving the political climate in Asia and the rest of the world.

But as a whole the rate of world affairs, the development of events, indicate very convincingly that, however slyly the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and racism contrive to carry out their misanthropic plans, those plans are doomed to fail. The sly schemes of the instigators of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe, the aggressive course being taken by those who seek their "vital interests" in distant seas and on other people's shores, the senseless adventuristic policy of the forces of militarism and imperialistic reaction are opposed today by the might and solidarity of the countries in the socialist community, their increasing consolidation with the forces of national liberation and democracy, and the firm will and resolve of all peoples and peace-loving forces to defend their inalienable rights, dignity, and freedom, and to preserve peace and life on earth.

The process of national liberation and the social progress of nations which began after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution convincingly confirms that the plans of imperialism to restore its former dominance and to restore colonialism are doomed. This truth was brilliantly proved by the heroic peoples of Cuba and Algeria, Vietnam and Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Mozambique, Laos and Kampuchea. This deeply underlying historical law is being convincingly confirmed today by the selfless struggle of the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon, Afghanistan, El Salvador, and Namibia.

Soviet citizens are linked in solidarity with this glorious struggle!

Comrades and friends!

We are meeting on the eve of the quarter-century jubilee of the movement of the solidarity of the Asian and African peoples -- the recognized combat detachment of the international democratic anti-imperialistic movement. The solidarity movement and its organization were engendered by the very logic and practice of the anticolonial liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia and Africa. The merits and achievements of the solidarity movement have been great. In its ranks generations of fighters in the countries of Asia and Africa carried out in deed the principles of international solidarity, consolidation, and unity of actions. This movement has raised the social forces of various continents to repel the imperialistic aggression against the peoples of Indo-China and the Near East, and to support the struggle being waged by the peoples of Africa against the last bulwarks of colonialism and racism. An inestimable contribution has been made by the movement and the Solidarity Organization to the noble deed of consolidating the forces of national liberation and socialism in their joint anti-imperialistic struggle.

Since the first days of the existence of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, the Soviet public has actively joined its ranks. And this is not only because a large part of our country is situated on the Asian continent. Their emotions and their intelligence dictate to Soviet citizens the sacred and noble principles of proletarian internationalism and solidarity with all the oppressed peoples, principles that have been educated in our nation by the theory of the great Lenin. Thanks to the unceasing and daily ideological-educational activity of the CPSU, Those principles are becoming the inseparable content of the consciousness and actions of the Soviet nation. Soviet citizens have participated and continue to participate in the solidarity movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa, as ardent champions of the liberation of the oppressed nations and the unity of all the anti-imperialistic forces.

Today the Afro-Asian People's Solidary Organization and its large national detachments are faced by new and critically important tasks. They are linked with the mobilizing of broad masses of the people for the defense of national sovereignty, and for repelling the increasingly malicious aggressive encroachments of imperialism, Zionism, and racism. They presuppose the increasing, active involvement of the social forces of Asia and Africa in the worldwide struggle for the bridling of the arms race and for disarmament, for the genuine economic independence of their countries, their protection against the dictates and exploitation of the trans-Atlantic corporations.

In warmly congratulating the Solidarity Organization on its glorious 25th anniversary, Soviet citizens genuinely wish it the worthy execution of its noble mission of serving the vital interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa, the interests of the unity and solidarity of all the anti-imperialistic forces, in the name of the freedom and security of nations, in the name of lasting peace on earth.

We send words of cordial greeting and our wishes for successful work to all the participants in the session of the presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization. We wish you, our dear comrades and friends, good health, happiness, and an excellent frame of mind, much joy, and new successes in your noble activities. (The speech by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov was listened to with a large amount of attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

Foreign Leaders Send Greetings to AAPSO

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 1; 14 Oct 82 [page **No not given**]

[Editorial report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 13 Oct carries on page 1 300-word greetings to the AAPSO Presidium from Cuba's Fidel Castro and 450-word greetings from the SRV's Pham Van Dong. The 14 Oct paper carries similar messages from Mongolia's Tsedenbal (400 words); Hungary's Losonczi (400 words); Syria's al-Asad (600 words); Poland's Jablonski (200 words); Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe (300 words); Cyprus' Spyros Kyprianou (100 words) and Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress of South Africa (500 words).

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE COMMEMORATES MONUMENT TO AZERBAIJANI AUTHOR

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Speech of candidate member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze on the opening in Tbilisi in connection with the 170th anniversary of the birth of M.F. Akhundov on 4 October 1982 of the House of Friendship of the Georgian and Azerbaijani peoples: "Let What Was Sown in the Past Bloom in the Future!"]

[Text] In one of the finest parts of Tbilisi, we just unveiled a monument to the outstanding Azerbaijani writer and thinker as well as major public figure, Mirza Fatali Akhundov, expressing thereby our love and respect to all Azerbaijani culture, which captivates us with its bright colors and its extraordinary coloring.

And now we are in Mirza's house, where he created his immortal works; excitedly we come in contact with that which was especially dear and close to him. It seems that at any moment there would burst in the guttural cries of the trade people of Kharpuksi, Maydan and Ortachala and there would sound multilingual speech; you would hear the sounds of the zurna and the tar, the voice of Sattar and Allakhverdi--famous Azerbaijani ashugs in Tbilisi. This immemorial Tbilisi atmosphere inspired Mirza and was natural and close to him.

It is just as close to us, people of different nationalities, who have come together here because it has an atmosphere of internationalism and friendship. We are fortunate to greet in this house the delegation of fraternal Azerbaijan headed by the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, dear Gasan Azizovich Gasanov. We ask that they pass on cordial greetings to all the workers of the republic and personally to candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Geydar Aliyev. The multifaceted talent of Mirza Fatali Akhundov has again united us.

We deeply esteem Mirza Fatali Akhundov as a great writer, thinker and materialist, educator, democrat and founder of the Azerbaijani realist literature. It is he who established an invisible intellectual bridge from the great Nizami to contemporary Azerbaijani culture, whose achievements were so highly rated by L.I. Brezhnev on presenting the Order of Lenin to the republic. It is he,

Mirza Fatali Akhundov, who sundered religious trammels and enriched the spiritual thought of his people with the life-giving stream of leading Russian and Western European thought.

Nonetheless, every Tbilisi resident, every inhabitant of Georgia considers him as their poet and thinker. Not just because the Tbilisi sky became his own like for many worthy sons of the Russian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Ukrainian and other fraternal peoples. Not just because he spent his entire mature life here.

No! Akhundov is close to us because as a staunch enemy of tyranny and coercion, religious fanaticism and inertia, he called upon people of different nationalities to freedom, to peace and friendship. He was full of great love toward people, his thoughts and views were international in their nature, and in this is to be found their special gravitational force. These truly golden words belong to him: "I am the devoted servant of those who love mankind."

Tremendous interest and profound respect always distinguished Mirza Fatali Akhundov's attitude toward the Russian people, toward Russian literature. He lived and worked in an epoch when Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia were beginning to reap the bountiful fruits of achieving a close relationship with the great Russian people and uniting with Russian revolutionary-democratic thought. He called on us to value the friendship and devotion, the generosity and responsiveness of our northern brother. Through the midst of the years, he seemingly perceived the features of the great union of hearts, enriching all the peoples of our great Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics whose 60th anniversary we shall soon commemorate as one friendly family.

Mirza's life personifies all the very best that can be embodied in the understanding of friendship and fraternity. The doors of his house were never closed. He was connected through most cordial relations with the figures of Georgian literature and culture—Georgiy Eristavi, Grigolom Orbeliani, Georgiy Tsereteli, Mikhail Tumanishvili and others. In Georgia he drew close to the exiled Decembrists Aleksandr Bestuzhev-Marlinskiy, Aleksandr Odoevskiy and Vil'gel'm Khyukhel'beker and with the outstanding Armenian educator Khachatur Abovyan, the Polish Poet Tadeusz Lada-Zabolocki and many others.

Ily'a Chavchavadze and Akakiy Tsereteli were greatly interested in Akhundov's work. It met their moral principles. Akakiy Tsereteli was the first to translate Akhundov's works into the Georgian language.

And it is therefore in keeping in our view that, in commemorating the 170th anniversary of the birth of Mirza Fatali Akhundov, we are opening today here the House of Friendship of the Georgian and Azerbaijani peoples. Let Mirza's home be made into a unique center of the culture of the Azerbaijani people in Tbilisi. Let this house symbolize the bonds of fraternity, which inseparably unite the peoples of the Transcaucasus and unite us around the great Russian people!

And let this plot of land remind us of those representatives of the Azerbaijani people whose destiny has become closely intertwined with Georgia. Here is a

whole gallery of glorious names--Mirza Shafi Vazekh and Abaskuli-Aga Bakikhanov, Dzhalil Mamedkuli-Zade and Nariman Narimanov, Furudin-Bey Kocharli and Uzeir Gadzhibekov, Muslim Magomayev and many others.

Let this house become one's own house for every Georgian as Baku came to be one's own for many representatives of the Georgian people. A whole group of Georgian revolutionaries—Iosif Stalin, Lado Ketskhoveli, Alesha Dzhaparidze, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Aveli and Simon Yenukidze, Vano and Georgiy Sturua, Sil'vestr Todriya, Vano Volkvadze and others—have their life and activities inseparably connected to the revolutionary struggle of Baku's proletariat.

The ground of Azerbaijan received the remains of the great Georgian romantic poet Nikoloz Baratashvili. The work of many famous representatives of the Georgian intelligentsia—Iosif Dadiani, Vaso Khuchu, Mefodiy Kakabadze, Il'ya Agladze and Vladimir Tatishvili. Here Filipp Makharadze hid from the Tsarist Okhranka.

Rather large centers of Georgian culture existed in the city. At various times, Shalva Dadiani, Sandro Zhorzhiani, Vaso Abashidze, Aleksandr Tsutsunava, Nino Chkheidze, Valerian Guniya, Mikhail Gelovani worked in the original Kote and Yefimiyey Meskhi Theater.

We carefully cherish these precious pages of biography. The past is like a fragment of an ancient amphora. For one person, it is only solidified clay, for another—an object of esthetic contemplation. But a thoughtful archeologist thinks because of it of forgotten events and facts that could teach one a great deal.

This is why, comrades, we communists consider it our sacred duty to preserve in every possible way and to bring out all that is best that has been passed on to us by history and to treat carefully the cultural heritage of the past. For the past also works for us; it helps us to properly educate people and to establish in them value orientations. We take from it all that is best and most progressive.

The names and inspired faces of our great forbears are always before us. They are among us. They are an active force, a force which struggles together with us and brings up together with us future generations of citizens. A person who does not respect what was created by people before him is hardly capable of appreciating present and future values. This is why we strive for a respectful and loving attitude toward all genuine values of the past.

At the same time, we sacredly revere the memory of those who in endless creative throes, without sparing themselves, created these values. And in the honored row of such names a worthy place is occupied by the name of that great son of the Azerbaijani people Mirza Fatali Akhundov.

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SHEVARDNADZE CONGRATULATES MOTHER-HEROINES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[GruzINFORM article: "A Great Responsibility to the Present and Future; Awarding of the Order of Mother-Heroine to Mothers with Many Children"]

[Text] How many cordial words have been said and written about mothers and how many more will be said and written! But mankind is unable to remunerate them for their courage and heroism, for the existence of life on earth.

Motherhood not only means sleepless nights and constant concern for the children; it is also a great responsibility to the present and future.

Mothers in our country, especially mothers with many children, are surrounded with tremendous respect and care. Those of them that give birth to and bring up 10 or more children are given the high title of Mother-Heroine.

Recently, seven mothers living in our republic were awarded this high title through Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. And it was highly symbolic that our new Mother-Heroines received these orders, high signs of distinction, at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia on the eve of the Day of the USSR Constitution--the Fundamental Law of the society of developed socialism.

The Mother-Heroine Orders to mothers of many children were presented by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia E.A. Shevardnadze.

Turning to the awardees, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze said:

Dear friends!

I have the great happiness today in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the government of the republic to cordially greet you, wonderful people, mother-heroines who have borne and brought up 10 children.

Through Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which are signed by a person most dear and close to us--Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the honored

title of Mother Heroine is awarded to seven mothers of many children living in our republic; thus the glorious guard of heroes has had added to it another seven wonderful names.

We all well understand what it means to be a mother-heroine.

I might say that this means first of all the highest responsibility before the people and society, the socialist present and communist future, inasmuch as the beginning of all beginnings and the great doer of all achievements is man.

To bring up many children for the Fatherland means not only tremendous joy but also a great deal of labor, self-sacrifice, sleepless nights beside the crib and everyday thoughts and concerns.

If we were to take into consideration the demographic situation in the republic, it would mean a deep awareness of a high feeling of patriotism and duty before the state and mankind, the country's tomorrow and tireless concern for the development of its economy and culture.

This is why mothers, especially mothers of many children, truly national heroes, are so loved and valued among us.

I want to congratulate on the award of this high title Tina Aliyevna Beridze, a kolkhoz worker from Kharual Village. She is the mother of seven sons and three daughters; three of her children already have their own families.

The mother-heroine is an outstanding tobaccogrower. The year before last, she greatly exceeded the fulfillment of a committed pledge and last year she bore her 10th child for the Fatherland; this year she again returned to the plantation and, in place of the planned 440 kilograms, she is struggling to get 600 kilograms of tobacco leaves.

Mariya Andreyevna Dotsenko lives in the city of Gurdzaani. Her forebears were also distinguished for having many children and their offspring have flourished on our blessed soil. This is how it is where there reigns an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and international fraternity.

Mariya is an exceptional housekeeper and her husband Aleksey Dotsenko, a worker at Gurdzaani repair and construction sector, conscientiously works for the well-being of family, people and Motherland.

Dido Grigor'yevna Margviani, a mother of five daughters and five sons, is a worker at Akhali Azhara Sovkhoz in Gul'ripshskiy Rayon. Eight of her children study in secondary school; the older help in the house with housekeeping and in bringing up the younger sisters and brothers.

The high mountain village of Pgysk where the family lives requires difficult and determined labor of the people. Dido and her spouse Miran Margviani grow on the plot assigned to them copious crops of potatoes, corn, beans and fruits; they have several cows, pigs, poultry and make their contribution to the realization of the food program both for their family and for the rayon as a whole.

We must congratulate on happy motherhood Khurmiz Medzhidovna Makaradze, a kolkhoz farmer from the village of Tsoniarisi in Kedskiy Rayon, who has borne six daughters and four sons.

In addition to bringing up their children, Khurmiz and her husband Tariel pertinaciously work at the kolkhoz and together with others from the same village make their contribution to fulfillment of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

It should be welcomed that the local authorities display concern for families with many children by issuing the necessary amount of cement, lumber and other construction materials for the construction of a home. Such assistance is naturally very necessary, and a sacred duty of party, soviet and economic organs is to support in every possible way families with many children. I repeat: this is a duty of each of us, and the director must fulfill his duty conscientiously.

The title of Mother-Heroine has been awarded to Nadya Rasikovna Surmanidze, who lives in Oktomberi Village in Kedskiy Rayon. She has nine daughters and a son. Most of the children go to school; two are higher level students and are studying well.

The desire of the young generation to study diligently is to be explained by the fact that the parents--dear Nadya and her husband Guram Gogigidze are instructors of elementary classes and have well mastered the pedagogic art. In addition, Nadya is an agitator and Guram--a propagandist. I am confident that your words possess authority among those of your village.

Nunu Akakiyevna Tsurtsumiya, a kolkhoz farmer of the village of Letsurtsume in Chkhorotskuskiy Rayon, has borne and brought up seven sons and three daughters. Dear Nunu and her husband Valerian are known in the village as outstanding workers. It is enough to say that Nunu in the eight months of the current year has already picked 3,600 kilograms of tea leaves and is now making her contribution to overcoming the difficulties that have occurred in this sector of the economy. Moreover, this year she sold to the state 70 kilograms of silk cocoons.

Three of the older sons of the Tsurtsumiya family have already been included in labor collectives. Two of them have served in the ranks of the Soviet Army. Merab Tsurtsumiya returned only several months ago from compulsory military duty where he was outstanding both in combat and political training.

Maro Musnyevna Shannidze has not only brought up 10 children but has already become a grandmother with four grandsons. In the mountain village of Fushrakuli in Khuloyskiy Rayon, this large family is known for their love of work. Dear Maro is a tobaccogrower and annually fulfills targets 115-120 percent, while her husband is an outstanding worker on the kolkhoz animal-husbandry farm.

A large family, as has already been said above, means splendid adding to the ranks of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, students, young pupils, defenders of the Soviet Motherland and concrete concern for the country's future.

Allow me to again congratulate you on being awarded the title of Mother-Heroine and to wish that you bring up many children and grandsons in the spirit of unbounded devotion to the Motherland and the cause of communism. Let them all be worthy of your tender mother's love, indefatigable mother's care; let them be the continuers of your sacred family traditions. Your life is a bright example for emulation by the youth.

Both I and my colleagues admire you for your achievement; we express sincere gratitude for your dedication and selflessness and offer our thanks for the fact that you have so highly raised the glory of motherhood and with honor are fulfilling your debt to the Fatherland. May joy and happiness always accompany you and your descendants.

N.R. Surmanidze and M.A. Dotsenko, speaking in the name of the awarded mother-heroines, expressed their deep gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for a happy motherhood and great concern and attention to mothers of many children and their families and assured them that they were bringing up their children as real patriots of the socialist Motherland and as work-loving and honest citizens.

During the conferring of the awards, there were present Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet V.M. Siradze, chief of the Department of Organizational and Party Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia Sh.K. Shartava and the chief of the General Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia L.I. Mgaloblishvili.

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LITHUANIAN PLENUM ASSESSES GRAIN AND FODDER PRODUCTION

Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 7th plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 14 October 1982.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization in Further Improving the Production of Grain and in Strengthening the Fodder Base of Animal Husbandry in Light of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee".

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, presented the report.

V. Povilauskas, first secretary of the Kedainkiy party raykom; A. Smirnov, first secretary of the Vilnyusskiy party raykom; Yu. Budrikis, chairman of the "Lukne" Kolkhoz in Skuodasskiy Rayon; V. Sturis, first secretary of the Klaypedskiy party raykom; P. Bal'zaryavichus, director of the Lithuanian Scientific Research Institute for Hydro-Technology and Land Reclamation; E. Prikhodskis, first secretary of the Ionavskiy party raykom; M. Armonavichene, a tractor operator on the Kolkhoz imeni M. Mel'nikayte in Pakruoyskiy Rayon, I. Pesetskas, first secretary of the Anikshchyayskiy party raykom; A. Taletabichus, first deputy chairman of the Lazdiyskiy Rayon Council of Peoples Deputies' ispolkom and chief of the agricultural administration; V. Kurmis, first secretary of the Vilkavishskiy party raykom; M. Grigalyunas, Lithuanian SSR minister of agriculture; and I. Zhekas, the director of the Radvilishskiy Agricultural Machinery Plant of the Lithuanian "Neris" Production Association, participated in the debates.

The plenum has adopted an appropriate decree regarding the question which has been discussed.

An organizational question was also discussed during the plenum. The plenum also approved V. Yankauskas as the head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Department for Planning and Financial Organs.

N. Konyayev, a CPSU Central Committee responsible worker, participated in the work of the plenum.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work with this.

Grishkyavichus Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 1-2

[Abridged text of speech by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, to the 7th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee on 14 October 1982; place not specified.]

[Text] Comrades!

The second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the year of the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, is coming to an end. In trying to celebrate these famous dates in a fitting manner, the Soviet people are strenuously working at fulfilling the plans for economic and social development and at implementing the tasks which were put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The main result of the party's and people's activity during the period after the congress consists of the fact that a dynamic growth in the country's economic might is being assured, its defensive capability is being strengthened, science and culture are being developed steadily, and the people's prosperity is growing.

Together with all Soviet people, the republic's workers unanimously approve and fully support the domestic and foreign policy of our Leninist party and the purposeful activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the indefatigable continuer of the great Leninist cause and a fiery fighter for peace and the happiness of people.

When determining the basic directions for the development of the country's national economy during the current five-year plan and for the future, the party outlined a broad program to improve the people's prosperity based on further increasing the effectiveness of public production.

During the practical implementation of this policy, the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the country's Food Program for the period out to 1990, which was adopted by it, are very important landmarks. Although it is still early to sum up in a broad sense the carrying out of these decisions, it is already evident that they have evoked high political and labor activity, unleashed initiative, and inspired the farmers and workers in all branches of the agro-industrial complex to selfless work.

The decisions of the plenum and the provisions of the Food Program have created a favorable condition for the further development of agricultural production. At the same time, however, life teaches that successes in economic construction are determined by the timely and complete solution of both current and future questions and by the skillful detection and determined elimination of the shortcomings which slow down forward movement.

In consistently bringing to light these trends, the CPSU Central Committee teaches that we have entered a stage of development which requires new work methods and new solutions. The instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on matters concerning the development of agriculture are an example of this creative approach to the analysis of the situation which has taken shape, and they are a new shining demonstration of concern for strengthening the country's economy and for the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity.

The tasks of raising the productivity and stability of agriculture, of strengthening the grain and fodder production base, of significantly increasing the harvest and raising the quality of grain and coarse and succulent fodder, of improving pastures, of developing the fodder industry, and of satisfying the needs of animal husbandry for protein, are dictated by life itself. The party teaches us not to be carried away by the solution of some one of these problems and not to throw ourselves from one extreme to the other, but to solve all these in a combined manner. The most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the Food Program is contained in this fundamental requirement.

As you know, specific ways to develop agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex of the republic in light of the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum were defined during the previous plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and also during plenums of the party's gorkoms and raykoms. The statement of the new and important tasks in improving the effectiveness of agricultural production during the current decade relies on all the preceding activity to implement the party's agrarian policy. In this context, we must today evaluate in light of the new requirements that which has already been done and determine the further tasks from the positions which have been achieved.

Today, we can point out with full justification that the republic's agricultural workers' enthusiasm, which was evoked by the decisions of the May plenum, and the work to implement these decisions are beginning to provide positive results. A total of 560,000 tons of grain is being harvested, or 25 percent more than last year. The plan for selling the state grain, potatoes and flax products is being fulfilled, and seeds for next year's harvest are being laid in. More grain than last year will be allotted for the private production of fodder. Somewhat more grass fodder and hay is being prepared. The harvesting of late crops is being completed in an organized manner. There are also real opportunities for completing this year the plans for state purchases of all the main plant-growing products. It is our duty to see to their fulfillment by every rayon and every rural collective.

The sowing of winter grain crops is basically taking place in a timely fashion and with good quality. It is now important to complete the plowing of autumn-plowed land more quickly and to apply sufficient amounts of organic fertilizer for the cultivated crops during this.

Several positive changes have been determined in animal husbandry. During the last nine months, one percent more animals and fowl, four percent more milk and five percent more eggs than during the same period last year have been sold to the state.

Nevertheless, we continue to fall behind the planned quotas and socialist obligations according to the indicators for the intensity and production volumes of the main types of agricultural products.

The main thing now is to strengthen state discipline, insure strict control, and to raise the responsibility of the organs of power and all our personnel for the carrying out of the adopted directives and for the complete solution of all the tasks, which have been defined by the Food Program and which are facing us.

The urgent solution of the grain problem has very important economic and political significance. Every republic has been called upon to make the maximum possible contribution to the solution of this task. We are required to increase the average annual production of grain during the current five-year plan to 3.2-3.4 million tons.

In carrying out this task, we are required to evaluate the results of cultivating grain crops this year in the necessary manner. Honor and praise to the kolkhoz and sovkhoz corn growers who have harvested on the average 40-50 and more quintals of grains per hectare. The workers of Kaunasskiy, Kedaynskiy, Kapsukskiy, Pasvalskiy, and Radvilishkskiy Rayons, who obtained on the average more than 30 quintals per hectare, have worked selflessly. Unfortunately, we still have quite a few farms which receive low harvests of grain and other crops from year to year. The grain yield on 60 farms is less than 15 quintals per hectare. The plans for grain production were fulfilled by only 71-85 percent in Tauragskiy, Moletskiy, Shilutskiy and Birzhayskiy Rayons. This year, Zarasayskiy Rayon decreased its gross harvest of grain by 900 tons, or by three percent. On the "Vekshnyalyay" Kolkhoz in Telshyayskiy Rayon, the "Aushra" Kolkhoz in Zarasayskiy Rayon, "Varduva" Kolkhoz in Mazheykskiy, and the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, the "Venibe" Kolkhoz and the "Pyargale" Kolkhoz in Tauragskiy Rayon, the grain yield only reached 11-13 quintals per hectare, and in almost all of them, it was lower than last year. Specialists in the Ministry of Agriculture are now stating the reasons for this miserable situation. It is primarily the poor processing of the land: the belated and poor quality plowing of fields with grassy leguminous plants, fallow fields and other fore-runners for winter crops; of autumn plowed land for spring crops or sowing for spring plowing; as well as delays in sowing, poor care of the crops, and losses in the crops during 'arvesting; and violations of other agro-technical requirements. These violations are typical of many farms in Ignalinskiy, Kelmeskiy, Utenskiy, Shalchininksiy, Shilalskiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons.

In a word-- the low standards of agriculture. Every farmer, not to mention the agronomists, knows that one must only disregard one of the requirements out of the entire agro-technical complex and it will have an immediate negative effect on the harvest. Nevertheless, this is tolerated on many farms although the material and technical capabilities permit these violations to be eliminated. You see, there is no shortage of agronomists and skilful and conscientious machine operators. However, a spirit of highly principled exactingness, organization and discipline is evidently absent there and, as a result, there is no elementary order. Several farm directors have grown accustomed to mismanagement, and the workers in the agricultural administrations have reconciled themselves to it. Where were they when this work was being done, where is their monitoring? Unfortunately the conclusion must be drawn that the party committees of these rayons are not making the necessary conclusions. This criticism must be especially addressed to the leaders of the Zarasayskiy and Tauragskiy party raykoms (Comrades P. Chunderov and Yu. Imbrasas). We are not talking about the state of affairs in these rayons for the first time. Quite a bit of additional help has been given to them, but -- as we see -- matters are not being corrected.

In order to completely insure against bad harvests, it is extremely important to improve the structure of the sown areas and to incorporate correct crop rotation everywhere. A great deal of work has been done in the republic in this direction by the joint efforts of scientists and production workers. However, it would be incorrect to assume that we have no weak spots here. It is especially necessary to improve the quantitative structure in sowing grain. First, this must be done by expanding the sowing of the more productive types of winter and spring crops.

Second, we must persistently continue the struggle to improve the cultivation of leguminous crops. They are the main group of crops which fix nitrogen in the soil and which at the same time are rich in protein. The CPSU Central Committee is placing special stress on expanding their sowing. In this field, we have done a certain amount of work and the situation is improving, but the proportion of leguminous crops is still insufficient. Therefore, that, which we have managed to achieve this year, must be considered as only the beginning of a great deal of future work. Leguminous crops occupy 12 percent today of all the republic's land sown with grain. The task of bringing the proportion of their sowing to 15 percent is being posed. However, this is not the limit.

I will cite specific examples. On the "Komunaras" Kolkhoz in Radvilishkskiy Rayon, leguminous crops occupy 185 hectares this year, including 150 hectares of fodder beans: the proportion of leguminous crops on all the areas sown with grain is 34 percent, and the yield for leguminous crops is on the whole 35 quintals per hectare, including 28.5 quintals of beans. The "Draugas" Kolkhoz in that same rayon cultivated 284 hectares of leguminous crops (26 percent of the area sown with all grain crops), including 50 hectares of fodder beans. The yield was 42 and 32 quintals per hectare, respectively. The kolkhoz imeni P. Tsvirki in Moletskiy Rayon is also obtaining high yields of these crops. Here, they occupy 28 percent of the area sown with grain. This is far from being the first year during which these indicators have been obtained on these farms. On the other hand, these farms are widely known for their high level of intensity in animal husbandry and for their stable economy on the whole. The question is asked:

Why do leguminous crops grow well on these farms and why do they not grow on others? Why do leguminous crops occupy 26-34 percent of the area sown in grain on the mentioned farms, but only 5-10 percent all told for Radvilishkiy and Moletskiy Rayons as a whole? There is the same low proportion of these crops in Trakayskiy, Utenskiy and Vilnyusskiy Rayons, and their area was even decreased this year in Yurbarkskiy, Shyaulyayskiy and Shirvintskiy Rayons. This year the gross yield of leguminous crops decreased by four-seven percent in Shilutskiy and Shvenchenskiy Rayons. Here is how the above listed rayons regard the carrying out of the decisions of the 3d Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in which the task of increasing the production of leguminous crops, which are rich in protein, was especially stressed. One cannot reconcile himself from now on to such an attitude toward party directives.

What conclusion must be drawn from all this? It is quite evident that we must cultivate as many leguminous crops as is necessary to have sufficient protein in grain fodder and to completely satisfy the need for seeds. Scientists should say what the proportion of leguminous crops should specifically be on the areas sown with grain for the various soil zones -- and as quickly as possible. It is extremely important to study without delay the experience of progressive farms in this work and to undertake in the right way its introduction everywhere. It is necessary to place personal responsibility for the realization of these aims on the leaders of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Ministry of Procurement and the rayon agro-industrial enterprises.

In a word, by insuring the complete use of all agro-technical requirements and organization and political measures, we should achieve next year a growth in the yield of grain crops averaging up to 27-28 quintals per hectare for the republic, and subsequently approach the frontiers, which are outlined in the Food Program, of 30 - 35 quintals of grain per hectare in the future.

Continuing the discussion of the protein problem it is necessary to dwell on the cultivation of perennial leguminous grasses, specifically clover, alfalfa and others. At the beginning of this year, a system of additional measures to expand the sowing and improve the growing of clover in the republic was developed and implemented. Next year, we must restore the clover area to the optimum size and insure its high yield. In order to do this, it is necessary by the spring of next year and then annually to re-sow 200,000 hectares of clover and its mixtures so that they will occupy 35-40 percent of all perennial grass areas. A total of 1,800 -2,000 tons of seeds must be laid in for this purpose. The plan for the laying-in of clover seed this year has been determined. The first changes in the direction of improving the growing of clover seed are present. At the present time, 1,655 tons, or 91 percent of the plan, have been laid in in the seed assets. Approximately the same part of their seeds have been threshed. It is expected that the clover seed resources will permit seed assets to be completely formed next year for the republic as a whole.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the yield for rayons and farms are not very similar. For example, whereas in Radvilishkiy, Pasvalskiy and Kayshyadorskij Rayons, the yield of clover seeds is

1.5 - 1.9 quintals per hectare, it is only 0.4 -0.6 quintals in Shalchininskii, Raseynskii, Anikshchayanskii, Shirvintskii and Shilalskiy Rayons. As preliminary calculations show, a number of rayons will not be able to lay-in the required clover seed assets from their own harvests as a result of this. For example, Akmyanskii, Alitusskiy, Kapsukskii, Kaunasskiy, Klaypedskii, Mazheyskiy, Panevezhskii, Shyaulyayskiy, Yurbarkskii Rayons and others -- all told 21 rayons -- have already significantly overfulfilled the plans for laying-in clover seeds; but they have only been fulfilled by 17 - 45 percent by Shalchininskii, Trakayskiy, Plungeskiy, Varenskiy, and Shilalskiy Rayons. Of course, the task will consist in the very near future for each farm to grow clover seeds for itself. However, it is necessary this year to organize the redistribution of clover seeds on a republic scale so that each rayon and each farm will be supplied with them. In order to carry out this measure on a healthy basis, it is necessary to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the quota for purchasing clover seeds. This quota is 700 tons. However, this quota was only fulfilled by 12 percent last year. Things are not going better this year. There is a chance that the quota for purchasing these seeds will be completely fulfilled and we must fulfill it so that the purchased seeds can be distributed to the rayons and farms which do not have enough of them.

The growing of alfalfa deserves special attention. The party is outlining fundamental measures to solve the problem of providing this very valuable feed crop with seeds.

We have recently managed to solve this task better in our republic. This has permitted the area with alfalfa to be expanded somewhat and it now exceeds 50,000 hectares. In Lazdiyskiy, Ionishkiskiy and Kedaynskiy Rayons, alfalfa already occupies 16- 17 percent of all perennial grass areas and is providing high yields of green bulk rich in protein. Where they grow alfalfa skilfully, it is unsurpassed in yield. On the Kolkhoz imeni the 60th Anniversary of the Lithuanian Communist Party in Shakyayskiy Rayon whose soil was considered until recent times unsuitable for alfalfa, alfalfa occupied 178 hectares this year. The yield for three hay harvests reached 548 quintals of green bulk from each hectare.

Unfortunately, we are using the large potential capabilities of this crop poorly. In a number of rayons, specifically in those such as Tauragskiy, Shilalskiy and Kretingskiy, alfalfa is not being grown at all. It has not received the necessary registration in Ignalinskiy, Kelmeskiy, Radvilishkiskiy, Shirvintskii, and Birzhayskiy Rayons where the sowing is jagged and the yields are low. This is the result of very gross violations of agricultural techniques in growing this crop.

Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture and the rayon administrations have permitted an absence of control and mismanagement in the distribution and use of alfalfa seeds which have been obtained with a great deal of work. Disgraceful cases, worthy of the sternest condemnation, have recently been revealed. Some kolkhozes in Vilkavishkiskiy, Kapsukskii, Shyaulyayskiy, and Shirvintskii Rayons have sold alfalfa seeds in large quantities beyond the republic's boundaries at profiteering prices. It is necessary to carefully investigate and sternly punish not only the leaders of these farms but also those who created the conditions for the

speculation in the seeds by their irresponsible attitude toward their distribution. We must increase monitoring in this matter. It is necessary to be on guard against attempts to market perennial grass seeds, especially clover, vetch, lupin, and peas in a similar manner this year.

The crops of meadows and pastures must contribute better to the enrichment of fodder with protein. The botanical composition of the grasses has become worse during recent years on many of them -- leguminous grasses have practically disappeared. An urgent task is to strictly observe the optimum ratio of seeds between cereal and leguminous plants when opening up new and restoring old meadows and pastures. It is necessary to radically improve the use of these lands, insuring their longevity, high yield and good quality of grass and hay.

We have still not achieved the necessary transformations in improving the growing of annual grasses, and this testifies to the fact that they are being under-estimated by several economic directors. During the last five-year plan, the average yearly yield of annual grasses in the republic was only 119 quintals of greenery per hectare. This is 1.5 - 2-fold less than they are able to give and are giving on progressive farms. In doing this, they primarily distribute and sow mixtures of seeds which are saturated with leguminous ones, as crops grown in the dew before the sowing of winter crops in areas fertilized with manure or as an intermediate crop after the harvesting of the winter crop for green fodder. We cannot allow this valuable experience to be passed over with indifference by the specialists of the republic and rayon agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the future.

It is also necessary to return once again to the question of growing fodder root-crops. There is no need to mention again their importance in the fodder balance, especially for the dairy herd and for the production of combination silage. There is simply nothing to replace them with. These crops are also responsive in their yields. Last year, they received 904 quintals of roots from each hectare on the "Pyargale" Kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon, 832 quintals on the "Tetenay" Sovkhoz in Shalchininkschiy Rayon, and 822 quintals of root-crops on the "Lishkyava" Kolkhoz in Varenskiy Rayon. A large amount of tops for silage must be added to this. As you see, the examples are from all the soil zones of the republic. But how does the general picture look? On the average, the yield of fodder root-crops last year was only 313 quintals per hectare for the republic, and only 165-225 quintals on the farms of Shirvintskiy, Plungeskiy, Ionavskiy, Kupishkskiy, Tauragskiy, and Mazheyskiy Rayons. In a word, the yield is not growing and the sown areas are being decreased. The average annual gross yield of fodder root-crops during the 10th Five-Year Plan decreased by almost one-third compared to the average annual yield during the 9th Five-Year Plan. We can and must turn the task of growing these crops to a better direction in the shortest possible time. This must be undertaken with every determination.

The question of radically improving the so-called green production line and of expanding the sowing of intermediate and secondary fodder crops such as rape, rye grass, annual, etc., specifically, was raised during the 3d Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. Unfortunately, there are still no substantial changes for the better here also. Meanwhile, we have our own

positive experience in growing these crops. However, the trouble is that we have been turning about very slowly and for a long time while the task has reached widespread incorporation. For example let us take fodder cabbage. There were sufficient seeds, but the sown areas this year were not essentially increased and were only 739 hectares. Not a single farm sowed this crop in Kupishkskiy, Moletskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Raseynskiy, Trakayskiy, Utenskiy, and Zarasayskiy Rayons.

The situation is no better with the production of such an advanced and well proven type of fodder for pigs as combination silage which is capable of replacing concentrates. The quota for laying it in in the amount of 120,000 tons completely corresponds to existing capabilities. However, it is still being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. For the republic as a whole, the quota was fulfilled by only 34 percent. Whereas the farms in Kapsukskiy and Alitusskiy Rayons have already fulfilled the quota for laying in combination silage, this work is still in the beginning stages in many rayons and they have not even begun it at all in Trakayskiy and Shalchininksiy Rayons. One should not treat progressive experience and new and advanced production methods and technologies this way, and we cannot reconcile ourselves to this. It is necessary to hold directors, who are not able to get rid of obsolete work methods, fundamentally responsible.

Definite changes toward improving the quality of fodder have been achieved. It is necessary to say right out, however, that the existing capabilities are not being fully used here. During our last meeting, we talked about the underestimating of chemical preservatives for siloing on some farms and in some rayons. From year to year, a significant part of the haylage, silage and other types of fodder is being laid in with low quality or is being entirely lost. The trouble here is that the quality of the fodder is still being checked when the fodder has already been prepared and it is impossible to change anything, and effective monitoring during its laying in is not being assured.

These are several of the more important measures which we must urgently implement in order to realize the tasks, which were put forward by the CPSU Central Committee to solve the grain problem, sharply increase the proportion hay, silage and root crops in fodder, and improve the production of fodder protein. Once again, I would like to emphasize that a significant improvement in the overall level of agricultural crops and a more careful and concerned attitude toward the land during all stages of its processing and the growing of agricultural crops are the key to solving these tasks. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev dwelt in particular on this during his conversation with the leaders of the Azerbaijan SSR, pointing out that the land is the primary wealth of our people and that great reserves for increasing the production of agricultural products have been piled in the economic and scientifically sound management of the task.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee recently approved the positive experience in improving agricultural crops which was accumulated in Panevezhskiy Rayon. There is a great deal that is good in this area in other rayons also, especially Shakyayskiy, Skuodasskiy, Kayshyadorskii, Prenayskiy, Varenskiy, and Kretingskiy Rayons. Reviews of agricultural crops and contests of ploughmen are regularly held here. It has become a rule that the farm directors, specialists and machine operators travel about the fields after the completion of the next

stage of agricultural work and give a collective rating to each field. This practice deserves attention, all possible support and dissemination.

Of course, the problem will not be solved by contests and reviews only. We have recently relaxed our attention toward several important elements in the agricultural crop system. This also pertains to the fallow fields. Annually we allot approximately 38,000 hectares to fallow fields. The scientists must say whether this is sufficient or not. However, an extremely more important question is what indeed are they, the fallow fields -- are they really fallow? Unfortunately it often turns out in fact that, where they are most required and where the level of agriculture is low and the fields are choked up, the fallow fields do not correspond to their designation. The fields, which have been left fallow, are being transformed into genuine seed-beds of weeds on a number of farms in Zarasay-skiy, Telshyayskiy, Shbenchenskiy, Shilutskiy, and Birzhayskiy Rayons. This is the result of an irresponsible attitude by the directors and especially the agronomists of these farms toward the task which has been entrusted to them. It is necessary to see to it that the fallow fields truly become restored lands.

The corrections, which the farms will plan to introduce into the structure of the sown areas, will in their turn require appropriate amendments in crop rotation. It is necessary to mention that the task of introducing and mastering crop rotation, as it is, requires radical improvement measures on part of the farms, especially the economically weak ones.

On many farms, the land, which has been reclaimed, requires better treatment. Today, we are compelled to raise a claim against our land reclamation people. With everything positive that they have done and are doing to restore our land, they are clearly not paying sufficient attention to the quality of land reclamation, the elimination of the defects which have been permitted by them, and the reconstruction of drainage systems which have worn out. You see, quite a bit of such areas has accumulated at the present time -- 180,000 hectares. Consequently, it is necessary to make adjustments in the plans of the land reclamation people and to take effective steps to improve the quality of land reclamation operations.

We must perform the task of accumulating, storing and using organic and mineral fertilizers more exactingly, thoughtfully and efficiently. It is necessary to say right out that, despite the availability of large agricultural forces and technical equipment, they regard organic fertilizer as something secondary and of little importance to the task on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. That is why their application has on the average not exceeded 8-9 tons per hectare of arable land during recent years; and in Tauragskiy, Mazheykskiy, Yurbarkskiy, Shirvint-skiy, and Trakayskiy Rayons -- it is barely half this amount. Based on the example of progressive farms, it is necessary to expand the application of manure to crops grown in the dew before the sowing of winter crops and directly to winter crops. This year, approximately 10 percent of the winter crop area received organic fertilizer and, according to the calculations of the specialists, it is possible to fertilize almost twice as much considering the fact that these areas will hold cultivated crops after the winter crops.

It is necessary to treat mineral fertilizer and its storage more carefully and to use it effectively. Meanwhile, when applying mineral fertilizers, they are not always guided by cartograms, the correct proportion between nutrients is not being observed, and the specific requirements of this or that crop are not being considered during this. In a word, this is often done by eye. Such cases should not escape the attention of the specialists in the rayon agricultural administrations. What is even more intolerable is the careless and wasteful way of storing mineral fertilizers, which still occurs. The people's control bodies are still revealing such cases on some farms in Birzhayskiy, Tauragskiy, and Vilnyusskiy Rayons.

The treating of acidic soils with lime should be conducted in a more qualified manner. It is necessary to search for opportunities to expand the frontage of this work and it is particularly important to increase the doses of lime application, considering the specific requirements of the individual crops, especially of such crops as -- for example, -- alfalfa, when doing this.

In a word, our main task is to strengthen production and technological discipline everywhere and to achieve the complex fulfillment -- one which is irreproachable in quality -- of all agro-technical methods for tilling the land, fertilizing it, spreading lime, and growing all agricultural crops. In this is the guarantee for success in improving agricultural efficiency and solving the tasks which have been defined in the food program.

Several positive changes for the better have been achieved in animal husbandry. Many party raykoms, rayispolkoms, their agricultural administrations, party organizations, and farm directors have taken steps to make up for what has been neglected as quickly as possible, to raise the productivity of animal husbandry farms, and to achieve a growth in the production and purchases of items. It is necessary to speak in particular about the results in fattening cattle and pigs in Akmyanskiy Rayon. The rayon's livestock breeders have achieved a significant weight gain increase in cattle and pigs this year. The sale weight of cattle grew by 12 kilograms and is 439 kilograms, and the average sale weight of pigs grew by 6 kilograms and is 104 kilograms. This has permitted the rayon to increase the sale of cattle and fowl to the state by 13 percent as compared to last year and to over-fulfill the plan for the first three quarters. The Ionishkskiy, Kedaynskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Ionavskiy, Kelmesskiy, Shalchininkschiy, Shilalskiy, Shirvintskiy, and Varenskiy Rayons have successfully managed the cattle and fowl purchasing plan for the first three quarters. In Kedaynskiy and Ionishkskiy Rayons, the sale of these products to the state grew by 13-16 percent when compared with the same period of last year.

Unfortunately, the daily weight gain and the sale weight of cattle and pigs in many rayons are -- as before -- seriously lagging behind the level of last year and require the taking of the necessary steps to improve the situation which has been created. This specifically pertains to such rayons as Birzhayskiy, Panevezhskiy, Skuodasskiy, Ignalinskiy, Moletskiy, and several others.

The work results in the dairy industry are reassuring. The milk purchasing plan for the first three quarters was fulfilled by 102 percent for the republic as a

whole, and 32 rayons successfully managed it. When compared with last year, all rayons, with the exception of Vilkavishkskiy Rayon, increased sales of this product. It is gratifying to note that a noticeable step forward has been taken in many rayons to increase the productivity and marketable surplus of kolkhoz and sovkhoz dairy farms. The purchases of milk in this sector, without considering the products which are being purchased in accordance with agreements with the population grew by two percent for the republic; and on the farms in Akmyanskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Ionavskiy, Pasvalskiy, and Radvilishkskiy Rayons -- by 7 - 13 percent.

At the same time, it is necessary to point out that the productivity of the public dairy herd on the farms of Ignalinskiy, Moletskiy, Shvenchenskiy, Utenskiy, and Vilkavishkskiy Rayons, where the purchases of milk in this sector decreased by three-five percent when compared with last year, is -- as before -- far from a sudden change for the better. It is necessary to take additional steps to refrigerate the milk which is sold to the state. This is very important for obtaining high quality milk products.

It is known that the productivity of cattle primarily depends on intensive and full-value feeding. Therefore, along with increasing fodder stocks and improving their quality, it is no less important to use them rationally and effectively. It is necessary to be concerned about the suitable preparation of fodder for feeding and to insure the normal operation of feed preparation shops and areas at all the farms. Last year, 11.3 quintals of feed units were expended on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes to obtain a quintal of cattle weight gain, and 7.8 quintals -- for a quintal of pig weight gain. At the same time, the expenditure of fodder per quintal of cattle weight gain was eight quintals of feed units and that for pigs was five-six quintals of feed units on progressive farms such as the "Draugiste" Kolkhoz in Pasvalskiy Rayon, "Atzhalinas" Kolkhoz in Panevezhskiy Rayon, and a number of others. Consequently, almost 1.5 - fold more products is being produced on these farms with the same amount of feed than on the average for the republic. The directors of the Ministry of Agriculture should undertake the task, rouse their numerous detachments of specialists from the center and from the rayons, investigate this progressive experience, and -- having plugged the veterinarian specialists of the farms into the task -- organize its concrete introduction into the farms of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. Unfortunately, the task has -- as before -- not gone any further than oral and printed propaganda.

A great deal of cereal fodder is being overexpended because of the fact that a significant portion of it is not being reprocessed into animal feed. Last year, approximately half of the cereal fodder from one's own production was used as feed for cattle in unprocessed form in our republic. Approximately the same situation is taking shape this year. It is planned to process 475,000 tons of kolkhoz and sovkhoz cereal fodder into animal fodder in state enterprises, and about 250,000 tons-- in the shops of the farms. However, more than 600,000 tons of unprocessed cereal fodder will still remain on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes even after this. The Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of Agriculture must search for opportunities to solve this problem much better in the future.

There are also other reserves and methods for increasing the effectiveness in using fodder. Continuous and intense attention must be paid to these questions on each farm so that every kilogram of feed will give the maximum return.

Measures have been developed to improve the raising of purebred calves and the use of cows and to improve the professional skill of dairy farm workers, especially the milk maids. It is important now to undertake the implementation of these measures energetically. Here is a large work front for the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, other departments, party raykoms, rayon agricultural administrations, party organizations, kolkhoz and sovkhoz directors and specialists, and all farm workers. It is necessary to specifically study each farm, objectively determine the reasons for shortcomings, and carry out measures which would lead to a radical improvement in the situation by the shortest path. Of course, we cannot do without strict and daily monitoring here. This is an important task of the people's control organs.

Questions about increasing the livestock population must not be removed from the agenda. This primarily concerns the pig population whose number must be restored in the very near future.

Reserves for a growth in purchasing animal husbandry products from the population have also not been exhausted as yet. Each year, more suckling pigs and young birds are on sale for the people. This is good. However, it is also necessary to achieve a greater return from it. Evidently, the sale of suckling pigs must be closely connected with the conclusion of agreements for the purchase of pork.

It is now very important to organize the wintering of the cattle, which is beginning, well so as to insure its high productivity on each farm from the very first days. At the same time, the fact that the daily milk yield per cow fell last week by half a kilogram and in some rayons by 600 - 700 grams, testifies to the fact that the shift to the indoor maintenance of the cattle is not taking place in an organized fashion everywhere. The task of party organizations and the farm directors and specialists is to improve their work with the people and to mobilize them to achieve the best possible final results. The initiative of the farm workers in Ionishkskiy and Lazdiyskiy Rayons, which has been approved by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and which must secure universal support, must serve as a stimulus for spreading the livestock workers' socialist competition to increase the production of meat and milk and to fulfill in a stable manner the state plans for purchasing animal husbandry products.

The carrying out of the planned measures to raise agricultural and livestock standards under the new economic management conditions, which were defined by the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum, should lead to a strengthening of the economic condition of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. At the same time, it is necessary to introduce everywhere a strict regime of savings and thrift aimed at the maximum effective use of the land; equipment; fertilizer; all labor, material and financial resources; and all reserves and opportunities.

It is necessary to shift decisively to the cost accounting method for organizing production, to expand the brigade form of labor organization, to orient the work payment system so that it will better commend people for high final results, and to introduce piece-work and bonus payments.

Of course, we must concentrate the weight of all our efforts to thoroughly improve the effectiveness of agricultural production on the economically weak farms, strengthen their cadre, provide them preferential material and technical help, and create the most favorable economic and social conditions for their development. It is necessary to see to it by every means that all kolkhozes and sovkhozes become highly profitable farms in the very near future.

Once again, it is necessary to point out that a special role belongs to agricultural specialists in solving all the tasks which have been put forward in the food program. It is very important that they regard the task, which has been entrusted to them, in a much more demanding and disciplined manner and that they detect and eliminate shortcomings in a timely fashion. The study and introduction of progressive experience and the achievements of science must become a subject of very serious attention. The best experience of progressive workers in the republic and throughout the country must become one of the most important subjects for study within the system for improving the qualifications of personnel and the economic education of agricultural workers.

The May CPSU Central Committee Plenum required all organizations, which service agriculture and which process and sell its products, to turn their face toward the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The combining of all of them into a single agro-industrial complex has been called upon to contribute to this.

The republic's State Committee for Agricultural equipment organizations must improve their work significantly. In granting what is necessary to everything positive that -- without a doubt -- exists in their work, it is necessary to mention that their activity is not devoid of serious shortcomings. As before, a multitude of justified complaints and claims are addressed to them from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The production capabilities of the repair base are not being used satisfactorily and the quality in the repair of equipment is not being improved. The servicing of energy saturated tractors is poorly organized. The task of producing and repairing spare parts is also poorly organized. The necessary initiative is not being demonstrated in the task of timely delivering new equipment, machinery, and other technical systems to the republic. The workers in this system must also pay more attention to the safe keeping of agricultural equipment and to the improvement of its operation.

Construction organizations are not completely carrying out their duties to agriculture. Because of their fault, approximately 40 million rubles of capital investments have remained unassimilated in installations of the agro-industrial complex during the year and a half of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The task is to fulfill the assignment for the building of installations in the agro-industrial complex completely and within the prescribed periods.

The republic's industrial enterprises, which manufacture agricultural equipment and the spare parts for it, have been called upon to make their contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

The main efforts of all agricultural enterprises and organizations, rayon agricultural administrations, and rayon agro-industrial associations must be directed toward the concrete implementation of the directives which are contained in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, the instruction of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the decree which our present plenum is developing.

A special responsibility in all this work is being placed on the party's gorkoms and raykoms. The entire success of the task will depend on how they are able to improve and cement together the organizational and indoctrinational efforts of party organizations and all our personnel and on how they are able to concentrate their attention on the main directions. A good beginning for all the work must be laid during plenums of gorkoms and raykoms and meetings of primary party organizations where the questions, which have been raised today, must be discussed thoroughly and in a business-like fashion, and where specific measures for each farm and enterprise and for each production subunit must be developed.

In conclusion, permit me to recall the famous words of great Lenin: "He, who wants to do, searches for a way. He, who does not want to do, searches for reasons". The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on agricultural questions are the guiding star for the republic's party organizations in the struggle to increase the production and sale to the state of animal and plant products.

Permit me, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the party organizations of Lithuania and the republic's workers, in preparing to greet the glorious jubilee of our great motherland in a fitting manner, will exert every effort to successfully carry out the tasks of this year and of the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole and will make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the country's Food Program and the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE, HOIST NATIONAL FLAG

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Doe.: "Report on Demonstrations in Estonia--Forced Labor for Insult to Brezhnev"]

[Text] Stockholm, 4 October. After the celebrations on the 350th anniversary of the Estonian university in Tartu (formerly Dorpat), anti-Soviet demonstrations and patriotic demonstrations broke out in September according to a report received here. According to this report, three Estonians were recently sentenced to forced labor because they had fired on a publicly displayed picture of party boss and chief of state Brezhnev. One of the three--all of whom are reported to be party members--was given 3 years and the other two were given 2 years at forced labor, each. The incident took place in the central Estonian town of Foehma.

In contrast to present-day Soviet rule, memories of the times when Estonia was a part of the Swedish empire belong to the history of the Baltic states which the population approves. Dorpat University was founded in 1632 by King Gustav II. Adolf. The Soviets originally however did not recognize it as a Swedish foundation. In 1952, the statue of the Swedish king was removed behind the main building of the college and its "150th anniversary" was celebrated.

After a second adaptation of the Soviet version of history, there was nothing to stop the celebration of the chronologically 350th anniversary this year and the Estonian authorities invited the presidents of the universities of Uppsala and Stockholm as official Swedish guests. The guests wanted to bring a new statue of Gustav Adolf along as a present. But that was rejected; instead, a monument was unveiled "in memory of university members who had fought against fascism and bourgeoisie." This obviously incensed many inhabitants of Tartu and students and, according to the report received in Stockholm, would seem to have contributed to the fact that, on the evening of 17 September, after the conclusion of the official celebrations, a crowd of reportedly 5,000 persons remained on the City Hall Square and began to sing patriotic Estonian songs. As in the case of the isolated national youth demonstrations over the past 2 years in Estonia, the police, according to this report, after a short time urged that the demonstration be discontinued, otherwise there would be arrests. The demonstrators thereupon scattered. One group gathered again 2 days later, tore a Soviet flag down, and hoisted the blue-black-white flag, the historical colors of the independent Republic of Estonia.

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